

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Nominated For President at the Chicago Convention.

ONLY FIVE BALLOTS WERE TAKEN.

The Stampede For the Successful Candidate Began With the Second Ballot.

IT IS UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

A Man Who Was Not Even Mentioned as a Candidate at the Opening of the Convention Secures the Nomination Without an Effort—The Youngest Man Ever Nominated For the Office—His Career From His Birth Up to the Present Time—The Convention Holds a Night Session, but Transact No Business—The Gold Men Refuse to Participate in the Proceedings of the Convention, but No Open Revolt Was Manifest—Details of the Fourth Day's Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, July 11.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the classic featured orator from the plains of the Platte, swept the convention off its feet yesterday and was nominated for president on the fifth ballot. Political history furnishes no precedent for yesterday's proceedings in the Coliseum, either as a great spectacular show, or as the result of the celebrations of a convention of a great political party. Bryan is but 36 years old, younger by 10 years than any man ever nominated for the chief magistracy of the American republic. He came like a young Lochinvar out of the west, which has never before nominated a presidential candidate, to woo the bride for whose hand the country's greatest chieftains have been suitors.



HON. W. J. BRYAN.

His name was barely mentioned in the preliminary skirmishes. When the convention met, he was not entered in the list. But Thursday he made an impassioned speech and stirred the convention to frenzy by his eloquence. That speech overthrew the diligently organized work of weeks and months for other aspirants for the honor. The cause of silver was uppermost in the minds of the delegates when they assembled here. For the cause they deliberately placed the eastern wing of the party on the altar. Now, when the convention is coldly analyzed, it is seen that the support of Bland and Boies as candidates was never solidly founded. It was only as the representatives of the issue that they rallied delegates to their standards and even after many of them had attached themselves to the fortunes to one or the other of the candidates they appeared restless and in an instinctive way to be casting about for a new Moses.

The far-seeing, staid and seasoned leaders, seeing that the new crowd would alienate the eastern Democracy, believed in an alliance with the silver Republicans beyond the Missouri, through Teller's nomination, but the rank and file would have none of it. Thursday, when Bryan made his speech, the delegates saw in him the great advocate of their cause, and they turned to him with an impetuosity that nothing could balk. They wanted a tribune of the people. They felt that they had found him in the young Nebraskan, who set their imaginations on fire. If he had been placed in nomination then the convention would have

been stampeded as it was yesterday.

Some of the gray haired leaders saw and feared it. Thursday night, when he was placed in nomination, those who thought they had found their candidate were confirmed in their opinion. The idea which George Fred Williams of Massachusetts conveyed in his seconding speech that it needed the strength of youth to endure the hardships of a new cause, that a young arm should wield the scimitar of an indignant people, sank home. Here, as Williams said, was the new Cicero to meet the new Catalines of today. The leaders, who doubted the wisdom of nominating so young and inexperienced a man, tried to check the stampede by adjourning. They hoped a night's reflection would suffice. At the suggestion of an adjournment there was rebellion. The motion was carried amid a storm of opposition from the Bryan enthusiasts, who wanted to nominate their candidate at once.

A night's reflection only made them more determined. Yesterday when the convention met the ballot showed Bryan second on the first rollcall. He had already overhauled Boies and only Bland remained ahead. It was a struggle for the Missourian to get the 238 votes which were cast for him. The stampede began on the next ballot. Some have sought to find in the nomination in 1880 of Garfield, who was not a candidate, a parallel with Bryan, but there is no parallel. Garfield was only nominated after one of the most protracted conventions of the country.

On the first ballot Bland got 238; Bryan, 215; Boies, 58; Matthews, 58; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Blackburn, 83; Penoyer, 10; Tillman, 17; Stevenson, 2; Teller, 8; Campbell, 2; Russell, 2, and Hill, 1. There were 186 gold men who refused to vote. They declined to participate in the nomination on the platform which had been adopted. The latter realized that the gold men would probably place another ticket in the field, or if they did not actively oppose the nominees of the convention in the campaign which was to follow, that they would, passively, at least, give aid and comfort to the political enemy. Pennsylvania alone of the gold states, continued to participate in the proceedings. She cast her 64 votes for Governor Pattison to the end. Most of the other gold men who voted against their instructions voted for Pattison, but there were scattering votes for Stevenson, Hill, Russell and Campbell.

In the second ballot Alabama sought to check the rout that had already begun by changing her vote from Boies to Bland, but Bryan was overtaking him with giant strides. Bland gained 48 while Bryan advanced 92. Boies was the principal loser. His vote dwindled to 37.

On the third ballot Colorado gave up hope of Teller, the mention of whose name had been cheered and hissed by the galleries, and Oregon gave up Penoyer. In the Ohio delegation the Bryan forces lacked but seven votes of a majority, and there was open rebellion in Illinois and other states which wanted to swing into line.

On the fourth ballot Alabama, the first state to vote, headed the stampede to Bryan. Idaho, California and other states followed. The revolt in the other delegations spread, even among those bound by resolutions of instruction. Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa were tottering. On the fifth and last ballot Bryan went over. Illinois and other states came tumbling along in her wake. When Ohio was reached Bryan had 446 votes of the 504 required to make a two-thirds majority. Chairman White had ruled that two-thirds of those voting constituted the two-thirds majority under the rule. The Bryan men in the delegation demanded the poll of the vote. The friends of McLean saw that the end was in sight, and Mr. McLean himself mounted a chair. He withdrew his name as a candidate and cast the 46 votes of Ohio for Bryan. This gave him 492, 12 less than enough to nominate.

Montana changed her six votes to Bryan and Oklahoma followed with her six. To the territory of Oklahoma, therefore, belongs the honor of nominating the Democratic candidate for president in 1896, as to that of Arizona belonged the honor four years ago. Of course the other states then scrambled over each other. Governor Stone of Missouri withdrew Bland's name and Senator Turpie withdrew that of the Hoosier governor, and on his motion the nomination was made unanimous.

There were frequent Bryan demonstrations throughout the day. The most dramatic occurred at the conclusion of the fourth ballot, when it was apparent Bryan would be nominated on the next ballot. The colors of the states were again uprooted and the Coliseum for 14 minutes shook with noise of cheers while frenzied men and hysterical women became frantic.

Until after the nomination Mrs. Bryan sat in one of the chairs to the right of the stage surrounded by a few friends. She retained her composure amid all the excitement, but her face glowed with pleasure as she followed the proceedings.

Immediately after the nomination, when it became noised about she was there and people rushed to congratulate her, she modestly withdrew and sought her husband.

HOW MR. BRYAN RECEIVED THE NEWS He Was in His Parlor at the Clifton House at the Time.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Mr. Bryan received the announcement of his nomination with all the composure and calmness of a man who had been used to such things during a longer life than his. His handsome black eyes were perhaps slightly more dilated than ordinarily when the Associated Press bulletin carrying the nomination message was handed to him, but otherwise he manifested no change of countenance or manner. He was at the time sitting chatting with two newspaper friends in his parlor at the Clifton house.

"If," said he, "this is true, I want to do that which I have for some time had in contemplation in this work." He then turned to the parlor table and with a lead pencil wrote on a scrap of soft paper supplied by one of his newspaper visitors the following:

To the American People:  
In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, I desire to announce that if elected president I shall under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election.  
W. J. BRYAN.

Before he could complete this work a number of persons desiring to extend congratulations had arrived, but he excused himself to them until he could finish the message. He then shook hands cordially with all present and immediately hurried away to the barber shop to be shaved.

The news had in the meantime become generally known and the rather constricted lobby of the Clifton was completely filled by the time the barber had allowed his distinguished customer to leave the tonsorial chair. There were loud cheers and calls for a speech when he appeared in the corridor of the hotel. Taking a stand on the stairway Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends: I assure you that I am extremely gratified for the great compliment which I am assured has been paid me by the Democratic national convention. It of course remains to be seen whether the nomination is a wise or an unwise one. For my part I do not know. This will of course be determined by the contest which will be decided at the polls next November, when it will be known not only whether I shall be elected or defeated, but, immeasurably more important than that, whether the cause of silver shall lose or win. I will only add that I hope that those who accept the views of the Democratic platform which was yesterday adopted will lose no opportunity to influence the result in the interest of the doctrines therein inculcated. I thank you for this manifestation of your endorsement."

The brief speech was received with a loud and generous burst of applause and a demand for an opportunity to shake hands with the new candidate. An impromptu reception followed for about 20 minutes at the foot of the stairway.

The reception concluded, Mr. Bryan returned to his private room, where he said to an Associated Press reporter: "There is nothing I care to say more than I have already said in the brief statement I have given out in regard to a second term. I may add in explanation of this statement that it was not the result of a sudden impulse for I have had in mind the propriety of making such an announcement ever since I have regarded this nomination as a probability. I believe it to be a good principle. The presidency is the highest honor that can be bestowed by this country upon a human being and the power of the office is so great that there ought to be no temptation to the man occupying the office to use it for his own advancement. My declaration is not unprecedented. Mr. Cleveland in his first letter of acceptance set forth the objections to a second term in language so forcible that it can not be surpassed. President Hayes advocated an amendment to the constitution making holders of the presidential office ineligible for re-election, and a similar amendment was suggested by Andrew Jackson.

"I desire also to express my deep appreciation for the kindness shown me by other candidates and their friends, and also to say that I consider my nomination is due to the peculiar circumstances which surround this campaign, and not to any superior merit of my own. In fact, had the convention considered who was most deserving the honor would have fallen upon another.

"I can only add that I so highly appreciate the responsibility imposed by the nomination that I have avoided making any pledges to any person."

Mr. Bryan said in reply to questions that he had not only made no plans for the campaign, but that he had not even determined when he would return to his home in Nebraska.

When asked if he would make any speeches during the campaign he replied that he had had no opportunity to consider what he would do and could not say.

While he was dictating the above statement, messages were arriving every few minutes bearing words of congratulation and assurance of support. His immediate attention was called to but few of them, but he appeared very much interested in all that were read to him, expressing especial gratification at a brief message from his old pastor.

Since his arrival in the city, which was some ten days ago, Mr. Bryan, with his wife, occupied quiet apartments at the Clifton House. He received the news of his nomination while sitting in his bedroom, a chamber about 16 feet square and entirely barren of

decoration, the furniture consisting of a bed, a wardrobe, dresser and a half dozen upholstered chairs. Mr. Bryan himself was dressed negligee, wearing a light black sack coat, a turned down white collar and a striped bow tie. He seemed at times quite fatigued and occasionally hesitated for words.

Many baskets of handsome flowers were brought in by visitors who called to pay their respects. One lady presented an immense bunch of golden rod, a flower which grows in great profusion in Mr. Bryan's home state.

As the day wore on the throng in the hotel increased to such an extent that it became necessary to exclude the public from the parlor floor, delegates and convention bouccers crowding the hotel in great numbers. Ultimately the police were called in for the purpose of keeping the crowd away. The hotel is a small one and the lobby and corridors and parlors were entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the crowd which sought admission.

How Bland Received the News.

LEBANON, Mo., July 11.—Within five minutes after the bulletin announcing Bryan's nomination at Chicago was posted, Hon. R. P. Bland was receiving the condolences of his many friends with a smile on his face that betokened genuine relief rather than disappointment. In conversation with an Associated Press representative he strongly endorsed Mr. Bryan, both as a statesman and silver man, and declared his entire satisfaction with the result of the convention's work. He knows nothing concerning the influences that contributed to his defeat, nor does he appear to care.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention Adjourns Without Transacting Any Business.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The night session of the convention adjourned immediately after convening. The crowds that stormed the Coliseum in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they listened to Thursday night were doomed to disappointment as the leaders had decided, after consultation, not to proceed with the nomination of the vice president. But all unconscious of this determination, the public pushed on to their places in the bewildering galleries. They cheered and shouted while the band played "Columbia Gem of the Ocean," "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and some popular ballads.

At 8:52 Chairman White, in a very husky voice, ordered the delegates to take their seats and commanded the noise to quit. At 8:54 the convention was in order. Governor Stone of Missouri moved that the convention adjourn until noon today. Mr. Henry of Mississippi moved to amend by making the hour 10 o'clock, and Governor Stone accepted the amendment. Mr. Menzies of Indiana demanded a call of the roll of states and it was ordered. Before the secretaries had finished counting the vote it was apparent that the ayes were in a large majority, whereupon the chair declared the convention adjourned.

MAKING A VICE PRESIDENT.

The Silver Leaders Have Not Yet Selected Bryan's Running Mate.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Silver leaders constituting the steering committee, which has had until last night no meeting since the convention opened, again found, after the nomination of Mr. Bryan, that it had business on its hands in the selection of a proper candidate for vice president. A call for a conference at the Sherman House was accordingly passed around in the convention hall and the meeting assembled a few minutes before 11 o'clock last night.

The committee found itself with a wealth of candidates on its hands, including John R. McLean and Allen W. Thurman of Ohio, Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania, ex-Congressman Williams and ex-Congressman Fithian and C. K. Ladd of Illinois and Arthur Sewell of Maine. The names of Senator Turpie and Governor Matthews of Indiana and Senator Daniel of Virginia were also mentioned.

The conference decided that it would be impolitic to take any man from east of the Alleghenies or south of the Ohio and Potomac. This cut out Sibley, Sewell and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who was also mentioned. Mr. Sewell's name was very favorably considered but it was objected to him that Massachusetts is a September election state.

The conference closed at 2 o'clock without reaching any conclusion except that each member present should inform his delegation of the names presented. The objection of location was changed effectually against Mr. Bland.

The general consensus of opinion appeared to be that the candidate should come from Ohio, Illinois or Kentucky. The feud between Thurman and McLean was made so evident that it looked impracticable to select either.

The name of Governor Matthews of Indiana was received with considerable favor, as was that of Mr. Shively, the present Indiana candidate for governor.

Senator Blackburn's name was mentioned, but he was ruled out by the southern men on the ground of location. The northern men were generally favorable to him.

It was stated in the conference that Mr. Bryan had refused absolutely to indicate a preference as to individuals for a running mate.

BRYAN'S CAREER.

Something About the Nominee For the Presidency.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The following is a brief sketch of the career of William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president:

William Jennings Bryan was born

March 19, 1860, in Salem, Ills. He was taught under his mother's care until he was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went to the Whipple academy in Jacksonville, Ills., which is the preparatory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He represented his college in the Interstate oratorical contest in 1880 and was class orator and valedictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union college of law in Chicago and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull.

He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining at Jacksonville till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. R. Talbot, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in political campaigns since 1883, and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska, and was nominated to represent the First district in congress in 1890. He was elected by a majority of 6,713, although the district had gone Republican by 3,409 when Secretary Morton had been defeated in 1888 and was thought to be certainly Republican. He supported Springer for speaker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose district in Illinois he came originally. This led to his being put on the ways and means committee in congress, of which Springer was chairman, and on March 16, 1892, he made a tariff speech that was the sensation of the day and was liberally distributed as campaign literature.

He was re-elected in 1892 in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state and his district in the previous election had given the Republican ticket about 6,000 majority and was re-elected by 110 votes. In the Fifty-third congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cochran, Aug. 16, 1893, at the special session, he delivered a three hours' speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speech being more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the silver dollar, and spoke against Carlisle's currency policy, as also against Cleveland's gold contract with the Rothschilds.

In 1894 he became a candidate for the United States senate and announced that he would not be a candidate for the lower house of congress. He was nominated for United States senator in the Democratic convention and the Populist candidate in his district was endorsed by the Democrats for the house of representatives. The ensuing state legislature being Republican, John M. Thurston, was sent to the senate and the Republican candidate in his former congressional district, J. B. Starnes, was elected by 5,000 majority. During all three of the campaigns he challenged the opposing candidates to a debate and several discussions were held.

After his retirement from congress he took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the silver campaign opening he found that the calls upon him for speeches and campaign work were so frequent that he was forced to give up his law practice. In September, 1894, he became the editor-in-chief of the Omaha Herald, and had control of its editorial policy on state and national questions.

Mr. Bryan is a man of small means. He was married Oct. 1, 1881, to Mary Baird of Perry, Ills., who attended the female academy in Jacksonville, when he was in the other school at the same place, and who graduated the same week that he did and was also the valedictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thoroughly companionable to him. She is a year or two younger than he. Three children have been born to them, Ruth, 10 years old; William J. Jr., about 7, and Grace, 5 years old.

Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian, having joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church at the age of 14. His father was Elias L. Bryan, who was a circuit judge at the time of his son's birth, and served in that capacity from 1860 to 1872 on the bench of Illinois. Judge Bryan moved on a farm a short distance from Salem when his son was 6 years old, and from that time until he was 23 years old Mr. Bryan spent his summers on the farm. In 1872 his father ran for congress on the Greeley ticket and was defeated by 240 votes. His family comes from Virginia. His father was born in Culpeper county, in that state, and died in Salem, Ills., in 1880. His mother, whose name was Maria Elizabeth Jennings, was born in Marlton county, Ills., and died in Salem a week ago last Saturday, after a protracted illness.

In appearance Mr. Bryan is impressive, his face indicating intellectuality and power as well as good nature. There is a notable absence of the hoarse look seen in the pictures and lithographs of him which have been circulated. He is affable and kindly in manner, easily approachable and does not lack dignity. In appearance he is an illustration of the fact that some men are never accorded justice by a picture, which in his case does not prepare one for the expression of keenness shown in his face.

General Fairchild's Will.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—The will of the late Lucius Fairchild has just been probated in the county court. It is dated Feb. 24, 1896, and is a very brief document. He left all of his estate to his wife, Frances B. Fairchild, and appointed her sole executrix of his will. The value of the estate is not yet known, though it is believed it will aggregate about \$150,000.

Since Fred Pfeffer joined the Chicago club has won about two out of every three games. Anson has given his old lieutenant charge of the infield.

## NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Rufus the Red Plays an Engagement as Ruler.

THICKSET MAN WITH A RED FACE.

His Fondness For Rum and Money Made Him Unpopular—Henry I Was a Liar, and an Armed Chaperon Stood Between Him and Common Decency.

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CHAPTER IX.

At this time, under the reign of William, a year previous to his death, an inventory was taken of the real estate and personal property contained in the several counties of England, and this "Domesday Book," as it was called, formed the basis for subsequent taxation, etc. There were then 300,000 families in England. The book had a limited circulation, owing to the fact that it was made by hand, but in 1783 it was printed.

William II, surnamed "Rufus the Red," the Auburn haired son of the

years, having reigned and cut up in a shameful manner for 13 years.

Robert having gone to the Holy Land, Henry I was crowned at Westminster. He was educated to a higher degree than William and knew the multiplication table up to seven times seven, but he was highly immoral, and an armed chaperon stood between him and common decency.

He also made rapid strides as a liar, and even his own grocer would not trust him. He successfully fainted when he heard of his son's death, 1120 A. D.

His reign closed in 1135, when Stephen, a grandson of the Conqueror, with the aid of a shoehorn assumed the crown of England, and placing a large damp towel in it proceeded to reign. He began at once to swap patronage for kind words, and every noble was as ignoble as a phenomenal thirst and unbridled lust could make him. Every farm had a stone jail on it, in charge of a noble jailer. Feudal castles full of malaria and surrounded by insanitary moats and poor plumbing echoed the cry of the captive and the bacchanalian song of the noble. The country was made desolate by duly authorized robbers, who, under the crusaders' standard, prevented the maturity of the spring chicken and hushed the still, small voice of the roast pig in death.

William the Conqueror was not only remembered bitterly in the broken hearts



RUFUS FOUND DEAD IN THE FOREST BY A POOR CHARCOAL BURNER.

king, took possession of everything, especially the treasure, before his father was fully deceased, and by fair promises solidified the left wing of the royal party, compelling the disaffected Norman barons to fly to France.

William II and Robert, his brother, came to blows over a small rebellion organized by the latter, but Robert yielded at last and joined William with a view to making it hot for Henry, who, being a younger brother, objected to wearing the king's cast-off reigning clothes. He was at last forced to submit, however, and the three brothers gayly attacked Maelchm, the Scotch malcontent, who was compelled to yield, and thus Cumberland became English ground. This was in 1091.

In 1096 the crusade was creating much talk, and Robert, who had expressed a desire to lead a totally different life, determined to go if money could be raised. Therefore William proceeded to levy on everything that could be realized upon, such as gold and silver communion services and other brie-a-brac, and free coinage was then first inaugurated. The king became so greedy that on the death of the archbishop of Canterbury he made himself ex officio archbishop, so that he might handle the offerings and coin the plate. When William was ill, he sent for Father Anselm, but when he got well he



HENRY FAINTED WHEN HE HEARD THE SAD NEWS.

took back all his sweet promises, in every way reminding one of the justly celebrated policy pursued by his sulphureous highness the devil.

The capture of Jerusalem by the crusaders very naturally attracted the attention of other ambitious princes who wished also to capture it, and William, prince of Guienne, mortgaged his principality to England that he might raise money to do this, but when about to embark for the purpose of taking possession of this property William II, the royal note shaver, while hunting was shot accidentally by a companion or assassin—it is not yet known which—and when found by a passing charcoal burner was in a dead state. He was buried in 1100 at Winchester.

Rufus had no trouble in securing the public approval of his death. He was the third of his race to perish in the new forest, the scene of the Conqueror's cruelty to his people. He was a thick-set man with a red face, a debauchee of the deepest dye, mean in money matters and as full of rum and mendacity as Sitting Bull, the former regent of the Sioux Nation. He died at the age of 43

of his people, but in history his name will stand out forever because of his strange and grotesque designs on posterity.

In 1141 Stephen was made prisoner, and for five years he was not restored to his kingdom. In the meantime Matilda, the widow of Henry I, encouraged by the prelates, landed in England to lay claim to the throne, and after a great deal of ill feeling and much needed assassination her son Henry, who had become quite a large property owner in France, invaded England and finally succeeded in obtaining recognition as the rightful successor to Stephen. Stephen died in 1153, and Henry became king.

The feudal system, which obtained in England for 400 years, was a good one



MATILDA LANDING IN ENGLAND. For military purposes, for the king on short notice might raise an army by calling on the barons, who levied on their vassals, and they in turn levied on their dependents.

A feudal castle was generally built in the Norman style of architecture. It had a "donjon," or keep, which was generally occupied by the baron as a bedroom, feed trough and cooler between fights. It was built of stone and was lighted by means of crevices through the wall by day and by means of a saucer of tallow and a string or rush which burned during the night and served mainly to show how dark it was. There was a front yard or fighting place around this surrounded by a high wall, and this again by a moat. There was an inner court back of the castle into which the baron could go for thinking. A chapel was connected with the institution, and this was the place to which he retired for the purpose of putting arnica on his conscience.

Underneath the castle was a large dungeon where people who differed with the baron had a studio. Sometimes they did not get out at all, but died there in their sins, while the baron had all the light of gospel and chapel privileges up stairs.

The historian says that at that time the most numerous class in England were the "villains." This need not sur-



"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." arise us when we remember that it was

as much as a man's life was worth to be anything else.

There were also 25,000 serfs. A serf was required to be at hand night or day when the baron needed some one to kick. He was generally attached to the reality, like a hornet's nest, but not necessary to it.

In the following chapter knighthood and the early hardware trade will be touched upon.

BILL NYE.

### HOUSES BUILT IN TREES.

New Guinea Claims the Distinction of Furnishing This Unique Spectacle.

Man was indubitably at one period of his existence an arboreal animal. He had much to do with "the trees of the garden." In some places and as represented by some races he still lives among them.

The natives of New Guinea climb like monkeys and travel for long distances from one tree to another without descending to the ground. The birds build little fairylike cabins on the ground, but the people construct their houses in the top of the tallest forest trees. First a native, having climbed the great trunk of the teak or cedar or oak tree he has selected, begins by cutting off some of the branches the right length to support a platform of bamboo on which his house is to rest. You would wonder how he could do anything with the tools he uses if you should see them. He has no saw or steel edged ax, but only a sort of tomahawk made of stone and knives of bone or hard wood. When, however, he has in some way managed to get the limbs of his tree so cut and fashioned as to support his house, his hardest work is done.

The house itself is soon built and is made of bamboo strips and thatched with palm leaves. All parts are firmly lashed together with strips of rattan palm, a very tough vine, used by the natives in place of ropes. It is not a large house, though it sometimes contains several rooms, but it is a safe and secure retreat for the women and children in case of a sudden attack by hostile tribes.

The house is reached from the ground by a long ladder or inclined plane, made of woven vines. In case an enemy appears the ladder is drawn up, and the man and his family and the pig are safe within the house. The elevation not only secures the household from wild beasts and from the ants that roam the country, seeking what they may devour, but also from disease germs, which, like those of yellow fever, do not rise above a certain level. The breeze, too, rocks the house gently, like a cradle, and sets the fresh air into circulation, making it delightfully refreshing after the sultry heats below.

If you should climb the long ladder and peep in at the door, you will find the family, perhaps, all asleep or sitting about the floor eating yams, coconuts and bananas, and sharing them with their pet pigs, parrots or poultry. You will find there no pictures, toys or playthings, such as even the poorest children among us possess; no music and no books, no furniture in the room, not even a bed and no mats on the floor.

Many a true built nest is constructed with more art and is more comfortable for the little ones who are born in it, and is far prettier than the rude huts of the wild men of New Guinea.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Purses Swinging From a Chain.

The fashionable girl these days lets her purse swing from a chain which she wears about her neck.

The chain must be very fine and the purse of silver or gold mesh with a gate top. This idea is more for novelty than convenience, for a purse dangling from one's waist is apt to be a trifle annoying. But it is the fashion, and so the girls are all doing it. A few of the fair maids tuck part of the purse within the belt, as if it were a watch.

Many of these woven gold or mesh purses are wonderfully beautiful. They not only have the gold ball top studded with jewels, but a tiny gem or two glistens among the woven gold threads of the purse itself.—New York Mercury.

### Birds That Feign Death.

One of the most remarkable devices resorted to by wild things for their own protection is that of shamming death. A beetle or spider will double in its legs and lie as if dead. The reason for this is obvious. It may then be passed over, mistaken for a bit of leaf or stick. But it is more difficult to account for this practice in birds.

A moor hen or land rail will feign death, lying in the hand perfectly limp and to all appearances unconscious. It has been suggested that the idea is that, being already dead, the captor will not trouble to kill them.

More probably it is merely a ruse in the hope that by lying still they may be forgotten and crawl off presently unobserved. Another reason is suggested by the fact that cats and the cat tribe do not often touch their prey unless it moves.—London Standard.

### Black Velvet Ribbon.

Black velvet ribbons of an infinitesimal width trim the frills of many of the fashions which beautify otherwise plain silk waists and blouses, such fashions being made of either chiffon, mousseline de soie or spotted net. It is also seen alternating with frills and insertions of lace forming epaulets over plain sleeves and also velvets in tight short basqued bodices, but let us hope that the fashion may never be revived of wearing a band of black velvet around the throat, for this style, although becoming to most, causes many a lovely throat to be prematurely wrinkled, and black will darken the skin.

### DESIGNING DOLLS.

A Tiny Miss Who Has Made a Great Success in Drawing Paper Toys.

The hundreds of people who see their children playing happily with paper dolls daily do not realize what a field for the labors of talented persons the manufacture of these paper toys presents. One of the best known designers of paper dolls is Miss Marguerite McDonald. She is now a young miss of 16, but she was only 18 years old when her dolls, whose designing had been her amusement and play, was brought to the attention of one of the largest art publishing firms of the country. The firm was so pleased with the artistic quality and original character of Miss Marguerite's work that an offer was promptly made to her for it, and the little girl found that her play had become profitable. Since the first of her dolls became popular, her pretty handiwork has been much added to, until her doll family is large and distinguished.

Marguerite is the daughter of a naval officer, and her home is in Washington, although she was born in New York. New Yorkers have a still further claim upon her from the fact that her mother's family live there, too, and Dr. Rogers, long the pastor of the church at the cor-



MARGUERITE McDONALD.

ner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, was her great-grandfather. Marguerite's mother says that when the young artist was a small child, a mere baby, indeed, she saw a pencil one day and took hold of it at once as if she knew how to use it. This fact was so striking, as well as unusual, that her mother noticed and remembered it, and felt sure her little daughter would show a talent for drawing when she grew older. This she did very soon, and her painted dollies were the delight of all the children of the neighborhood long before they became an article of sale in the shops. They were comical enough at first, though from the very start her originality of design showed itself.

The publishing firm have been very much interested in the little girl from the time they saw her first productions. Last Christmas a year ago they sent her a most beautiful gold watch, set with diamonds, at which you may imagine she was much pleased. Miss Marguerite is a pupil of the Washington High School. Her talent is a perfectly natural one, she having had no instruction beyond that which is got at the public schools. She means to be an artist, and hopes some day to use the brush in more ambitious work than her dolls, pretty as they are.—Philadelphia Press.

### Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers.

"For the first time in the history of the state," says the Baltimore News, "a woman is today holding a state office in Maryland. Colonel Luther H. Gadd, state librarian, sent his resignation to Governor Lowndes recently, and Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers of Annapolis received her commission, filed her bond and entered upon the duties of the office, to which she was appointed by Governor Lowndes and confirmed by the senate just before the adjournment of the general assembly. She is the daughter of a late gallant officer of high rank in the navy, a lady of much personal popularity, and will doubtless make as excellent a state librarian as those of Kentucky, Michigan and other states in which this office has come to be regarded as one which women are peculiarly adapted to fill."

A favorite style of necklace consists of three rows of pearls, each with a separate diamond clasp, so that they can be worn singly, if so required.



## WANTED

We are always paying the highest CASH prices for

## Ginseng and Golden Seal.

You save all commissions and freight charges by shipping your goods direct to us. We guarantee true and just weights and remit cash same day goods are received. Cut this out and save it, as you may need it later. Reference: National Bank of Commerce or any wholesale druggist in our city. Established 1870.

HENRY J. LINNEMAN, 320 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

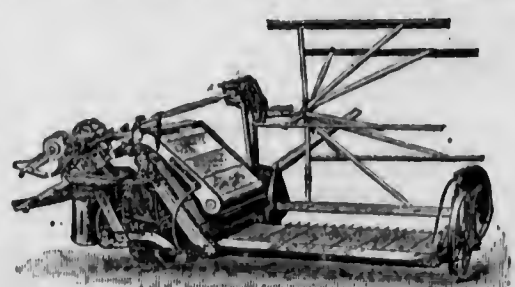
THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER COMPANY, BATAVIA, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS.

The New Bonnie is the lowest elevator Binder and the lightest draft. Two horses handle it with ease. Call on our agent, L. F. PIGG, Second street, near Market, Maysville, Ky., he will show you this wonderful little gem. Also a line of farming implements, Mowers, Disc Harrows, Disc Cultivators, Hay Rakes and Binding Twine. To see them is to like them.

Repairs on Hand.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER COMPANY

.....L. F. PIGG, Agent.....



## X-Rays

Of severest trial and test prove in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla

### 1st, Greatest Merit

Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, unknown to others—which naturally and actually produces

### 2d, Greatest Cures

Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials—which naturally and actually produce

### 3d, Greatest Sales

According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### DESIRABLE

## PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The residence of the late John McCarthy, situated on the south side of the Germantown pike, just outside the city limits, will be sold privately for the sum of

**\$1,000**

The lot is 100 feet front by 165 feet deep, is a splendid location for a home, has a good garden and a never-failing spring of good, clear, cool water. The house contains four rooms and two halls and is a bargain for any one desiring a home, or as an investment. Apply to

## M. J. MCCARTHY,

BULLETIN OFFICE.

## GIRLS WHO CHEW

Gum, or eat Candy, or drink Soda Water, always remember TRAXEL. Men are not the best judges of these dainties, therefore they take the advice of the Girls and go to.....

## TRAXEL,

....."Fruit Juice Sodier."

## FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my farm containing 136 acres, situated on the Washington and Murphysville pike, two miles west of Washington. New frame residence of eight rooms, with all necessary out-buildings. Fine young orchard just coming to bearing. Well watered. The land is first-class, and the farm is one of the best in Mason County. For further information call on premises or address me at Millersburg, Ky.

J. EDWARD HUNTER.

### W. P. DICKSON,

Funeral Director and Embalmer,

GERMANTOWN, KY.

Carries a full line of Cloth and Varnished Work. Hacks furnished when desired. Special designs obtained direct from factory on ten hours notice.

## MILTON JOHNSON, Attorney at Law.

Court St., Maysville, Ky.

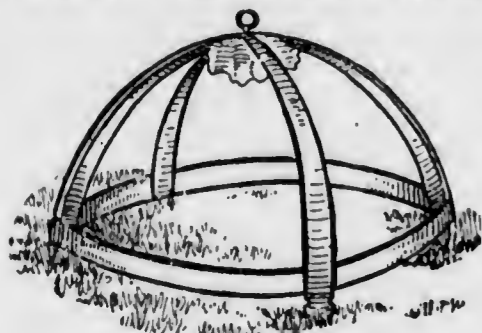
Prompt attention to Collections and legal matters

# FARM AND GARDEN

## BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

### For Killing Injurious Insects on Melon or Cucumber Vines.

For killing insects on melon or cucumber vines procure some tight boxes, such as sound cheese boxes, large enough to cover the vines. Tack a bunch of rags large enough to hold, say, an ounce of the liquid without dripping in the bottom. When ready, gather the runners in so they can all be covered with the inverted box. Saturate the bunch of rags and quickly cover the hill, pushing the edge of the box into the earth and drawing the earth against



A HOME-MADE COVER.

the outside edges where any vapor would otherwise have a chance to escape. All the bugs will be killed in about an hour, and the rags can have a little more liquid and the box transferred to another hill. Whatever is used as a cover had better not be much larger than necessary to cover the vines, as it will take more liquid to make a death atmosphere. If one has many vines to treat, it may be best to provide a good number of covers. Anything that will cover the vines and keep the vapor in will do, and if one has other work to do near by, a few covers will enable a person to treat a good many hills in a day, says the writer of the foregoing in a letter to Ohio Farmer.

The illustration represents a home-made cover, which the authority quoted also describes: Take a barrel hoop, cut it in two and fasten the pieces at right angles to each other by making a hole with a Bradawl through both and inserting a screw eye with the eye on the convex side, to be used as a handle for lifting. Spring the hoops to make a cover of the size wanted, notch the ends and tie a string around, as in making a kite; or, better, use a stiff wire or a full hoop. Take manilla or even a newspaper, cover all of one side with paste and cover one section (one-fourth of the "dome") with it, turning all the surplus paper inside. The other three sections are covered with paper in the same way, turning the surplus paper either inside or outside, as it would naturally go.

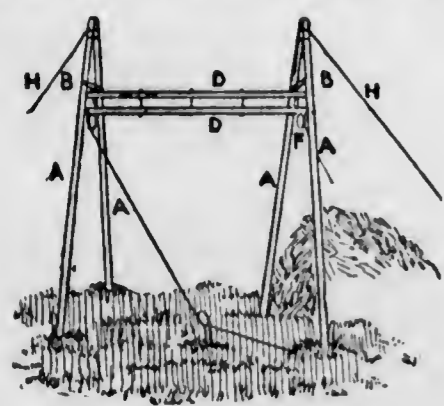
A bundle of rags or cotton can be tied inside where the hoops cross to receive the charge of bisulphide. Any of the chemical left after treating one hill can be carried with little loss to the next. This will make a more substantial cover than one would at first think, even when made of newspapers, as when dry the paste will make them very stiff, especially when there are several thicknesses of paper. The covers will also be very resistant to the vapors of the bisulphide of carbon.

## TO MAKE A HAYRICK.

### A Rigging Used in Kansas With Great Success.

The accompanying cut from the old New England Homestead represents how to save labor at haymaking. A Kansas farmer who has used the rigging with success explains it as follows:

AAAA are four poles 32 feet long. They may be made of 4 by 4 material and spliced. BB are 4 by 4 and 4 feet long. DD are two timbers 4 by 4 and 20 feet long, fastened together with five one-half inch bolts 12 inches long. A pulley for inch rope is under B, and F a trip block for a hay carrier. Any hay carrier that will work on a 4 by 4 may be used. About 100 feet of inch rope is required, which should run from the top of the



MAKING A HAYRICK.

poles AA to a stack K. It is unnecessary to dig holes for the poles; when moving the rigging, move but one pole at a time.

The load of hay must be outside of the poles under F, as shown in the cut. To unload, from 20 to 30 tons of hay must be put in a rick or 8 tons in a stack. In the center of BB a round groove is cut, and a yoke made of three-fourths inch rod passes over BB and down through the 4 by 4 D. This may be put together on the ground and raised

with a team of horses. When the derrick is on the ground, drive a small stake in the ground at the end of each pole to prevent slipping when being raised. M is a stake with pulley for a rope to run from pulley under B for the horse to pull the hay up by. AA is fastened at the top end with a bolt. B is fastened to AA with bolts.

## HAYMAKING.

### Cutting, Curing and Storing—Pea Vine and Rye Hay—Haying Machinery.

Crops intended for hay should be harvested just after the bloom begins to fall. Red clovers make the best hay if cut as soon as the first dry heads appear. Where there is a mixture of timothy and clover try to strike a desirable medium. Hay is frequently injured by letting it lie in the sun too long after cutting. Excessive drying makes it hard and brittle. If it is raked and put at once into the stack, it will have to be pretty thoroughly dried. But if the hay is to be cocked, rake as soon as this can be done and place in medium sized cocks, where it will cure nicely without bleaching. It can then be stacked or stored in the mow. Cured in this manner, it will be of the first quality—soft, green, palatable and highly digestible.

In many localities field peas are being sown this year for soiling and hay. American Agriculturist tells farmers just what to do with this crop: For feeding green, begin cutting when blossoms are well out and continue until the seeds have begun to harden. Cut with a mower, allow to wilt and put into small cocks, which, after thorough curing, may be gathered into a stack and topped out with hay or elevated into a mow. In many places a mixture of peas and oats is sown for hay and for soiling, with gratifying results. The resulting crop is harvested much as when the peas are seeded alone. For hay, cut when the peas begin to harden; for soiling, when in full bloom. This mixture can be cut with a binder or a mower. If it is thought desirable, the pea and oats may be run through a thrashing machine, thus separating the straw and grain.

During the past few dry seasons rye has not only done good service as pasture where grasses failed, but if cut just before heading makes a fair hay. Of course it is not nearly so good as clover or timothy, but is much better than straw and is readily eaten by stock. It is cut with a mower, allowed to cure, then cared for as timothy. It is not difficult to harvest.

With improved machinery a hay crop can be put up with very little hand work. The crop can be cut, allowed to dry, gathered up with a large fork, drawn to the stack and elevated by horsepower, or it can be elevated on to a wagon, hauled to the barn and unloaded with a hay fork. Either of these methods must be practiced where the crop is very large. Improved slings, tracks, harpoons, etc., have made the operation comparatively simple. If, however, the highest quality is desired and amount to be harvested is comparatively small, it will pay to rake before thoroughly dry and put into small cocks until completely cured. This is especially true of the clovers and peas. It can then be loaded upon a wagon, taken to the barn or dragged to the stack by means of large horses.

Where material can be secured at reasonable figures it pays to build cheap sheds for hay which cannot be put into the barn loft. If it is necessary to stack in the open field, top out with wild hay if it can be obtained or cover with canvas or boards. Keep the middle well filled and tramped solid, so that the outer edges will settle most rapidly. The outside layers will have a sufficient slope to keep out rainfall. Round stacks keep best, but ricks are easiest made and are most common.

## A Cheap Silo.

The following from Colman's Rural World is going the rounds: Recent experiments prove that ensilage can be put up in the open stack and without cutting up before stacking. A portable frame is erected around the place for the stack by connecting a series of long hurdles stood on end and made of long pieces of 1 by 4 lumber nailed four inches apart on to pieces of 2 by 4, which project on each side of the hurdles far enough to be connected by bolts. Into this circular inclosure the corn or sugar cane is dumped, trodden down and allowed to settle and topped up to shed water, and when settled down the frame is taken apart and removed, and when needed for use the mass is cut with a hay knife. This simplifies putting up ensilage for use on a large scale. If the feed is needed in another pasture, it can be carted there and fed in troughs, or even on the ground in emergency.

## Importation of Texas Cattle.

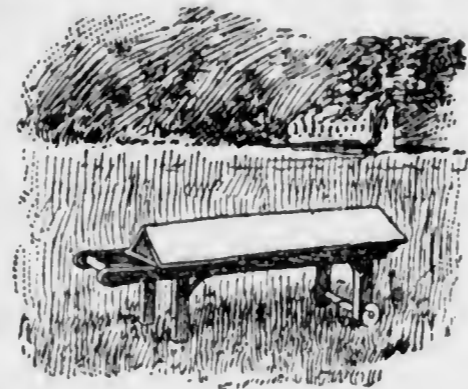
Governor Rich of Michigan has issued a proclamation prohibiting until Nov. 1 the importation of Texas cattle or

those raised south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude which have not been continuously one winter north of said latitude. Cattle in transit across the state are excepted, but they can be unloaded only for watering and feeding, and then only at West Detroit, in the Texas cattle division of the Michigan Central stockyards. Cattle intended for immediate slaughter are also excepted, but they must be held in strict quarantine awaiting it.

## A GARDEN SEAT.

Mounted on Wheels It Can Be Easily Moved From Place to Place.

In most large gardens and lawns there are solid rustic seats suitably placed either for the enjoyment of some distant view or the near prospect of bright flowers. We are glad of these rests for the weary and make thankful use of



GARDEN SEAT CLOSED.

them for a time, but the wish will often arise that we could move them to the exact spot where we desire to sit. On sunny days we often covet a shady corner, or it may be a little coterie of friends wish to sit together for awhile to enjoy the pleasure of a chat in the fresh air, and then comes the need of a movable garden seat, and such a one is here depicted:

Reference to the diagrams will make apparent the ease with which even a child can wheel the seat along on the lawn or footpath in a garden. Another decided advantage possessed by this special device is its hinged back, which folds over the seat and preserves it clean and dry and ready for use at any time.

This style of garden seat may be constructed of common deal or any durable



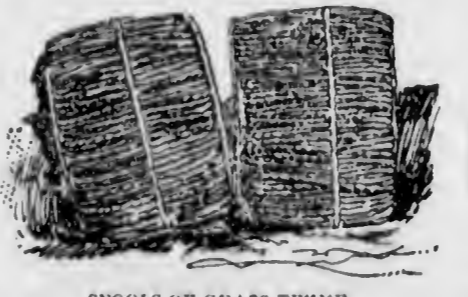
MOVING THE OPEN SEAT.

wood. If given two coats of paint, it will last for years, especially if housed under shelter when not required for use during the winter months.

One great advantage kaffir corn has over any other grain in Florida, says a writer in The Farmer and Fruit Grower, is that all the truckers can plant it after their crops of tomatoes, cabbage, etc., are taken off, and they will be assured of a heavy crop of both grain and fodder to carry their stock over for another year. There is no question now that we have the genuine article at last in Florida, and it has come to stay and will be worth tens of thousands of dollars every year to the poultry and stock raisers.

There are two varieties of kaffir corn, both excellent. The white is the earliest, but the red produces much the largest heads. There are two things very necessary in raising a large crop. One is to get genuine seed and not the sorgo trash that has in many instances been palmed off in times past on us, and another thing is do not plant any more grains to the hill than you would common corn.

Last season The Farm Implement News gave considerable space to an account of a trial of a binder with grass twine which took place in Illinois. The



SPOOLS OF GRASS TWINE.

grass twine, according to a description given it by Rural New Yorker, is really a coarse braid of grass or hay about as large as a clothesline. It is coiled on a large spool—like those shown here—back under the driver's seat, and in the trials mentioned unwound readily and held the bundles. The hope is expressed that this grass twine will still further cheapen the cost of harvesting wheat.

## A Useful Implement.

A useful implement which should be on the premises of every rural home is shown in accompanying illustration from American Gardening. It comes handy in a good many ways and is especially serviceable for carrying arti-



A HANDY CARRIER.

cles that are too bulky or too heavy to be moved easily by one person. Its construction requires no unusual skill or ingenuity. Anybody who has saw, hammer, nails and a few pieces of pine or basswood boards can make one. It is a good thing to have in the berry patch for carrying crates, etc., in a convenient manner.

## A Simple Bordeaux Mixture.

Rural New Yorker asks: Why not simplify the directions for making the stock solutions for the bordeaux mixture by using a pound of sulphate of copper or a pound of lime for each gallon of water used in making the respective stock solutions? Then each gallon of the solution will represent a pound of the material used. Then, by taking 6 gallons of each solution and adding sufficient water to make 50 gallons of the compound, the proper proportions of the bordeaux mixture are readily secured.

## Alfalfa For Seed.

It is usual when seed is wanted to let the second crop stand until it matures. The first and third cuttings will produce seed also, but usually do not yield so well as the second crop. The blooms on first cuttings do not set so well as the later blooms, possibly because of the death of honey gathering insects so early in the season to aid in fertilization. The last crop is frequently short and light in yield, particularly if a dry spell has occurred about midsummer, as is often the case, and the yield of seed on that cutting is therefore usually light.

As to the rate of yield per acre, it varies greatly with the season and other conditions. It may range all the way from one bushel or less to 15 bushels per acre, the latter figure being the highest yield that has come under my observation. Four to five bushels per acre is, however, considered a very fair yield. A year or two ago, when seed was worth \$5 a bushel, few farm crops paid better. The extensive seeding to alfalfa during recent years has now caused a reduction in the price, but alfalfa seed is still a profitable crop, writes Professor Georgeson to Prairie Farmer.

## Yellow Corn.

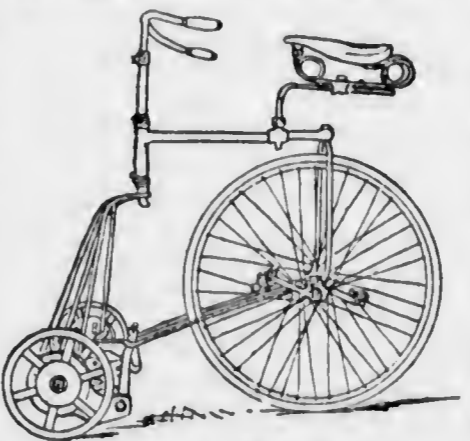
Contrary to the general fact the yellow varieties largely outyielded the white in 1895, the yellow varieties yielding an average of 71.8 bushels and the white 55 bushels. Up to this time the average yield for all yellow varieties for seven years was 60.3 bushels and for all white varieties 61.8 bushels.—Illinois Station.

## Forage Crops.

Don't broadcast corn for forage, but let the rows be 3 to 4 feet apart. Sow cowpeas where the climate is hot. Canada field peas thrive best in colder summers. Summer crops, like millet and Hungarian grass that make a crop in 60 to 90 days, says American Agriculturist, require rich soil thoroughly worked to a good depth, so their roots can at once penetrate and take up the plant food required for quick growth.

## A New Lawn Mower.

Rural New Yorker calls attention to the bicycle lawn mower which is said to have originated from the suggestion of a young man who attached an ordinary



A BICYCLE LAWN MOWER.

hand mower to the hind wheel and frame of an ordinary bicycle. The mower wheels have rubber tires, and the attachments are made by means of steel prongs as shown in the picture. It is said to work three times as fast as an ordinary hand mower.

## Potatoes Under Straw.

Prairie Farmer calls attention to the plan of a Nebraska subscriber. The Nebraska farmer writes:

"I marked out the ground two feet between rows, cut the potatoes in quarters from seed end and dropped them in rows 18 inches apart, covering with straw one foot deep. The crop is insured if you have a good shower of rain. I raised some fine potatoes that way last year, some weighing over two pounds."

Sugar beet planting is finished in California, and the acreage is reported to be largely increased.

The new seed testing apparatus at Washington is modeled after the established laboratories of the same kind in Germany and other European countries.

Spray for the codling moth when apples are about the size of marbles. The same spray will kill tent caterpillars.

## ADOBE BUILDINGS.

SIMPLE ARCHITECTURE OF MUD HOUSES IN NEW MEXICO.

How the Bricks Are Made—They Have Straw In Them and Are Sun Dried. Dwellings Made In This Way Are Very Durable—A Favorable Climate.

Architectural engineering is a branch of the gentle art of making mud pies in the land where the adobe houses grow. In the land of sunshine, where a rainy day is so rare that it is marked with a red cross, the native contractor and builder wastes no time figuring on the strength of material, the crushing limit of tubular columns and the wind pressure per square foot of elevation. He does not pore over blue prints of plans, cross sections and elevations, nor does he whittle down his figures to the finest point so as to come under some other contractor's bid. He simply rolls his trousers up above his knees, digs down in a favored ditch or pond until he strikes the "dobe mud," and in a short time he is ready to begin constructive operations.

Adobe houses are brick houses, but the brick is sun dried and made with straw. The clay or mud of which the brick is made is a natural cement peculiar to the arid plains of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and that belt of states and territories. It is turned out in the most primitive manner, and the Blue Island brickmaker who might happen upon a half breed or Mexican 'dobe' brickmaker would view the operation with amusement or disgust. Kiln burned brick, made of blue clay, however, would not meet the requirements imposed by the climatic conditions of those countries where adobe brick is used.

In summer an adobe house is cool; in winter it is warm. Its thick walls absorb the occasional rain, and, although the sun dried brick is soft compared to the kiln dried article, it does not crumble, and it stands for ages.

A man who recently traveled through New Mexico was much interested in the 'dobe' houses. For weeks he inquired and searched for a 'dobe' house in the hands of the builders. At length in Santa Fe he stumbled upon a couple of men stamping with their bare feet upon clay in a wooden frame. He inquired and found that he was looking upon two Mexicans making adobe brick. In describing the process he said:

"The men actually dug up the 'dobe' mud from the bottom of the ditch which skirted the road. They mixed it, or, as we say, 'tempered' it with water until it was of a stiff, clayey consistency. Then they chopped alfalfa hay into short pieces and mixed it with the clay, and their material was ready to make into brick. A wood frame lay on the ground. This frame was filled with the 'dobe' mud mixed with hay, and one of the men got into the frame and stamped the mud down with his bare feet, at the same time tamping it with a stick.

After the frame was packed hard he scraped the surplus mud off with a stick, so that the top surface was level with the upper edges of the frame, and then lifting the frame from the clay he carried the brick to one side of the road and stood it on its edge. The next brick he made he leaned against the first one, and soon he had a dozen large bricks—each twice as wide and long and thick as an ordinary brick—drying in the sun. One of the men told me that the bricks would be ready to lay in three or four days, and that they used the mud which the bricks are made of for the plaster.

"The walls of an adobe house are very thick, sometimes two or three feet, and in the ordinary one story adobe house, which is characteristic of that region, they are built up perfectly plain until they reach the roof. The roof is supported on wooden beams, laid edgewise on the walls, and the bricks are built up level with the top of the beams between the timbers, leaving the edge of the rafters exposed. The roof has a slight slant, and is made of adobe bricks. When it rains, the water soaks into the roof bricks, but does not begin to drip down into the rooms below until the rain is over. Then the family moves out until the water is through with its dripping. I saw an adobe house in Santa Fe which was built in the sixteenth century, and, so far as I could see, the walls were as strong and good as any house around there.

"Walls are built of stone, plastered with adobe cement, if I may so call it, and such walls are strong and solid. I suppose if that country had half as much rain as falls in Chicago the 'dobe' houses would after a time crumble away, but the average year in New Mexico is made up of 187 days of unclouded sky, 139 days when sunshine predominates and only 39 days of cloud, so that the rainfall does not amount to much more than a good sized fall of dew."

It is estimated that an adobe house costs about \$100 a room, but there are mansions built of this material which cost not less than \$30,000 to construct. When the "Americans" settled in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and the lower part of California they accepted the treeless condition of the country and built their houses of 'dobe' mud.—Chicago Record.

## An Oakland Woman.

An Oakland woman has recently built a cottage, doing all the carpentering, plumbing and painting herself. While doing it she never once hammered a finger, used a cuss word, joined the union, got drunk or went on a strike. A record to be proud of, is it not?—Newman Tribune.

# EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
**ROSSER & McCARTHY,**  
 Proprietors.

Subscription Prices of Daily.  
 One month.....\$1.50  
 Three months.....\$4.50  
 Six months.....\$8.00  
 One year.....\$15.00

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

Hon. H. R. H. The Republican candidate for Vice-President, bolted Blain in 1884.

The Populists of Nevada have resolved that McKinley is "a common enemy."

He's a poor Democrat who goes upon a house-top to prophesy his party's defeat.

With all its faults, and being human, it has faults, the Democratic party is the party of civil and religious liberty.

The Democratic nominee for President Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was the best material in the Chicago convention. His speech defending the platform was a superb effort and a good platform itself. Now if the convention will give Bryan a good running mate for Vice President we will see considerable history made this summer and fall.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

## ABERDEEN, OHIO.

Eat Hudson's cream.  
 "Now will you be good."  
 Linn's steam and cream bread at Hudson's.  
 Frank Boswell is spending the week at home with his parents.  
 Tom Middleworth was reported much worse yesterday evening.

Hiram Earnshaw, of Dover, was here Monday transacting business.

Miss Stryker Adams, of Manchester, was calling on friends here Saturday next.

A crowd of young people are going to picnic on the fair grounds Saturday next.

Mrs. Wm. Farnley, who has been confined to her room with throat trouble, is much better.

T. J. Hall, of Newport, Ky., arrived here Wednesday evening on a business trip and called on relatives.

Misses Carrie Hill, Amy Tucker and Maude Bains are learning to ride a wheel down on the bicycle park.

Master Jesse Galbreath returned to his home in Cincinnati after a lengthy visit to his aunt, Mrs. C. B. Sutton.

Miss Blanche Wilson returned this week after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. Maude Stephens, of Frankfort, Ky.

C. B. Sutton returned Wednesday eve from a business trip to Cincinnati, while there he purchased a fine horse, and he expects to get several more by the time his new stable is completed.

C. M. Hancock, of the Kruse & Bahlman Hardware Company of Cincinnati, was here Wednesday. Mr. Hancock made many friends here while he was with the Frank Owens Hardware Company of Maysville and they are all glad to know he is meeting with success on the road.

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a sallow complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than skin deep. The skin merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is good for the complexion because it makes the whole body healthy—because it clears and purifies the blood, makes the digestion strong and clears out impurities of all kinds. By increasing the ability to assimilate nutritious food, and by the infusion of its own ingredients it enriches the blood and so makes solid, healthy flesh. It cures diseases of the lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, skin and scalp, simply because all these diseases spring from the same cause—a disordered digestion and consequent impure blood.

## A Bad Idea in New Form.

The plan for putting a special tax on bicycles is merely a new form of a bad old idea—that is, if you see a man becoming prosperous, tax him; if you see a thing becoming useful and common, tax it. The bicycle is the most conspicuous new article at present in public use; tax it. It is a very cheap idea and unjust.—New York Sun.

## Kentucky's Names.

Kentucky is known as the Corn Cracker State, from a game bird enjoying the same name which was formerly found in great abundance in most parts of the state. It is also called the Blue Grass State, from the belt of land running through the center in which this variety of grass grows to great perfection. In the early days of our history it was known as the Dark and Bloody Ground, being so termed by the Indians. It was then a debatable land between the Indians living north of the Ohio and those living in the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia, a sort of battleground for these tribes, which fact gave it the name long before it was settled by the whites.

## A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

At the Church of the Nativity to-morrow Morning Prayer and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer omitted.



O MY!

## We Fell Under Yesterday—The Indians Victorious in the Eighth Inning—Lautenbach at Short Throws the Game.

It looks like a sell out. Who is to blame? The summary shows how sorely disappointed was the crowd of 500 citizens assembled at the ball park yesterday afternoon to witness the third game in the series now being played between the local club and the Knoxville "Indians." It was a beautiful day and the crowd was in good humor. The game was called promptly by Umpire O'Donnell and the contest was on. In the opening inning Maysville batted the balls thrown by McDonald to the tune of five runs which were enough to place the rooters on easy street, and to allow the crowd to settle in their seats conscious that our boys would do unto the visitors as they had done in the two previous games, but nothing is so uncertain in this life as the "sure things" and the home victory expected did not materialize as this report will show. When the Knoxville came to the stick in the second half of the first inning they scored a run. They did the same in the second inning. For the next three innings they laid eggs. In the sixth inning they crossed the plate once. In the seventh inning they drew a cipher, but in the last of the eighth inning they crossed the plate four times, passing the Maysville score of five runs got in the first inning. Thus allowing the "Indians" to win by a score of 7 to 5. Lautenbach at short had seven opportunities to play, accepting three and making four errors, which were so costly as to allow the winning runs in the eighth inning. Runners were thick as to this bad showing of a heretofore good and safe ball player. Whether or not the thoughts thus germinated were correct is not for us to say. It is sufficient to refer to conversations most freely indulged in and heard. Never have we seen such listless ball playing. How to account for it we know not other than to attribute it to the too much heralding of the coming of these "Indians" who are living upon a newspaper reputation they don't deserve. We despise deceptive advertising for the sake of gaining an audience, and we are informed by the managers, who wish to have no part in the deception, that they fully expected Leever to be in the box yesterday as per advertisement, but he stubbornly refused at the last to pitch, in consequence of which the management and Leever are at loggerheads, and the difference had not been adjusted as we go to press.

We have it from Newton's lips that he will pitch to-day's game, no more need be said, he is a wonder, a favorite and can do work and draw a crowd when no other man can.

To-day's game is the last of the series and will be called at the usual hour.

## SUMMARY.

MAYSVILLE.	A. B.	R.	1b.	2b.	3b.	E.
Lautenbach, s.	5	0	1	3	1	4
Kellner, i. b.	5	0	1	2	10	0
Curie, 3. b.	5	2	4	2	2	1
Earle, c.	1	1	2	2	2	0
Newton, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cox, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wadsworth, p.	1	1	1	1	2	0
Sutherland, 2. b.	4	1	4	4	3	0
Rogers, c.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.	35	5	9	21	12	6

KNOXVILLE.	A. B.	R.	1b.	2b.	3b.	E.
Crawley, r. f.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Jobe, s.	5	0	0	2	5	0
Moffett, l. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Flourney, c. f.	4	2	3	2	0	0
Gibson, c.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Hempelman, 2. b.	4	0	1	4	3	1
McClulloch, 1. b.	5	1	1	10	0	0
Green, 3. b.	3	1	0	0	2	0
McDonald, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals.	39	7	12	27	12	2

Earned runs—Maysville 5, Knoxville 2. Two-base hits, Cox, Wadsworth, Flourney 2, Gibson. Three-base hits, Lautenbach. Stolen bases, Hempelman. Double plays, Lautenbach to Sutherland to Kellner. Bases on balls, off Wadsworth 1. Struck out by Wadsworth 1, by McDonald 1. Wild pitch, Wadsworth 1, McDonald 1. Time of game, 1:40. Umpire O'Donnell.

Paris defeated Mt. Sterling Thursday by a score of 11 to 4. Truehard Taylor pitched for Paris.

Cincinnati Post: "Maysville has a great ball team this year, and Sam Leever will pitch against the Reds when they play there a week from Friday."

Maysville management has signed Tanner who was last years' strong limb with Huntington's crack team, he is a hard hitter and a magnificent infielder and will be here Monday.

Enquirer, July 9th: "One week from to-morrow (July 17th) the Reds will go

to Maysville. On that occasion they will endeavor to wipe out the unpleasant memories of the two downfalls that they sustained in that Kentucky city last season."

## AT OTHER POINTS.

AT CINCINNATI—	R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....	0 3 1 4 0 10 x—9 9 0
Washington.....	1 0 0 0 4 10 0—6 12 4
Batteries—Fisher and Vaughn; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Sheridan.	

AT CINCINNATI—	R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....	4 0 0 3 0 20 3 4—12 16 1
Washington.....	2 0 0 0 1 0 10 0—4 5 9
Batteries—Forman and Peltz; Germain and McGuire. Umpire—Sheridan.	

AT PITTSBURG—	R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....	0 1 0 0 1 00 0 0—3 5 4
Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 0 2 00 2 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Payne and Grim. Umpire—Betts.	

AT PITTSBURG—	R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....	0 0 4 0 5 10 1 x—11 13 3
Brooklyn.....	1 1 0 1 1 02 0 0—6 11 3
Batteries—Forman and Sargent; Daub, Abbey and Burrell. Umpire—Betts.	

AT CHICAGO—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	4 0 0 1 1 23 x—11 13 1
New York.....	1 0 0 1 0 10 1 1—5 14 2
Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Clark and Wilson. Umpire—Emslie.	

AT LOUISVILLE—	R. H. E.
Louisville.....	0 2 4 1 0 00 x—10 10 3
Philadelphia.....	0 2 1 0 0 10 4 0—8 9 1
Batteries—McDermott, Cunningham and Dexter and Miller; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—McFarland.	

AT CLEVELAND—	R. H. E.
Cleveland.....	1 0 3 2 2 00 4 x—12 23 2
Baltimore.....	0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0—0 8 1
Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Esper and Clarke. Umpire—Hurst.	

AT CLEVELAND—	R. H. E.
Cleveland.....	1 0 1 0 1 20 10—6 13 4
Baltimore.....	0 5 0 0 0 00 0 4—9 11 5
Batteries—Wilson, Wallace and Zimmer; Clarkson and Clarke. Umpire—Hurst.	

AT ST. LOUIS—	R. H. E.
St. Louis.....	1 1 0 0 0 02 2—12 11 2
Boston.....	2 3 0 1 1 10 2—11 16 4
Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Lewis, Silver and Hamilton and Bergen. Umpire—Lynch.	

## A PLEA FOR THE UMPIRE.

It is rather hard when an umpire, with his own reputation for ability and fairness daily at stake, striving only to be just, rendering decisions according as they are seen by him, is assailed day after day by the taunts and jeers of the disappointed onlookers, called "thief" and "robber," asked how much he is getting for the game, compelled to hear and be the butt of all those other bright remarks which inconsiderate and "jay" wits feel called upon to make during every game, and, after the game, having done his best—a thousand times better than most of his critics could do under similar conditions—is followed to his dressing room by a hooting rabble of kids, pelted with mud, quids of tobacco and sometimes bottles and stones, and on special occasions escorted from the field by the police to protect him from a howling mob that demands his blood. It is really farcical when one comes to think of it, and, if it were not so serious for the umpire, it would be actually funny.

Unhappily for the honor of the game, the very men who ought to put a stop to such kicking by players either wink at it or secretly encourage it. A certain amount of kicking by the captain of a team may do no harm or even be desirable, but it ought to be done with some decency and some regard for the umpire's personal feelings. To tell an umpire that he has made a mistaken decision is one thing and is, at least, keeping the discussion within the scope which the subject permits. But it is quite another to make remarks which seriously reflect upon the honor of his family connections; besides, it departs entirely from the point at issue.

It happens that some of the best ball players are the ones most given to this kind of argument. On this account many persons are led to believe that this style of play is most effective. But such a conclusion simply puts the cart before the horse.

It requires high strung, nervous and aggressive dispositions to make winning ball players. Such characters, however, if unrestrained, are sure to go to extremes, and the absence of any restraint has resulted in the development of some decidedly chronic blackguardism. Yet these men would be just as good if not better players if they were made to refrain from such kicking and forced to expend all their energy in the play itself.—New York Journal.

The entire Toronto team was fined \$5 per head recently.

Three times this year Anson has made four hits in a game.

Jack Doyle is shorter in stature than any baseman in the major League.

Manager Gus Schmelz of the Senators nowadays merely looks after the turnstiles.

The New York club has released Pitcher Bowen and signed Pitcher Cronin, a local man.

# "The Nearer the Bone, the Sweeter the meat."

It's an old and homely adage and finds an application here. The maker of merchandise has reached the end of his summer "tether." His season is about over; yours has just begun. He's anxious to sell what is left of his made up product at almost any reasonable sacrifice. We're watching your interest in this matter, and as a result have made some purchases that will surprise you by their price cheapness. Here they are:

The wash goods losses have made this a profitable season for the manufacturer. Weather conditions have much to do with this; his losses is your gain. The hot weather is all ahead of us and now is the time prices appeal to you—values that you can appreciate at a glance.

Our painless method of drawing on your pocket-book ought to interest every lady in the land.

Shirts and Lawns you paid 50¢ and 10¢ a yard for two weeks ago are yours now at 5¢. There is no law against paying 10¢ for them elsewhere, but it isn't sensible to do so. Then we have a lot of beauties that we asked 15 and 18¢ for earlier—come and take your choice for 10 and 12¢ the yard. This is not money making time for us in our business, but we'll add a few hundred friends. We are not trying to see how much of your money we can get, but how little.

Makers of shirt waists are straining every nerve to get rid of the balance of their season's product. It's a big chance for the consumer to buy these dainty summer garments at a big drop from early season's prices. At least we thought so when we cornered these lots. It's a case of quick sale, and first come, first served. You would wonder how we could sell such a pretty Shirt Waist for 35¢, but never mind—come and see—seeing is believing. For 69¢ you can have your choice of any \$1 or \$1.25 Shirt Waist in our house. Many of these have detachable collars and cuffs, and come in stripes, Persian and Dresden designs. It's not by misrepresentation we sell goods to a customer—that's not our way—it's not present day business gumption. It's giving him such good, honest values in what he needs that it brings him back again, and again: brings his friends too. That's our way.

# D. HUNT & SON.

# The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH . . . . .

## OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

## C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

# SHOES AT HALF PRICE. SILVER TAKEN AT PAR.

On SATURDAY, July 11, we will offer the following Shoe at half price. See window display:

200 pair Men's Low Cuts at.....	\$1 00
75 pair Men's Low Cuts at.....	1 50
50 pair Boys' Patent Leather Low Cuts.....	50

All of our Tan, Button and Polish, in Woman's, Misses' and Children's, at half va lue Men's Tan Shoes at prices that will catch. Special bargains in all of our Woman's, Misses', and Children's Low Cuts. Come and see.

W. W. BAIL, Assignee of..... **H. C. BARKLEY.**

## RAILWAY BULLETIN.

## Announcements of Excursions—Reduced Rates and Other Matters of Interest.

### HONEYCOMB'S EXCURSIONS.

During the months of June, July, August, September and October, the C. and O. will sell round trip tickets to certain points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, at one fare, plus \$2. For dates of sale and points to which tickets will be sold, see C. and O. ticket agent.

### C. AND O. CHEAP RATES.

The C. and O. will have on sale round trip tickets July 13th to September 30th, to the following points at rates named: Asheville, N. C., \$17.05; Ashland, Wis., \$20; Benton Harbor, Mich., \$13.05; Chattanooga Lake Points, N. Y., \$15.75; Colorado Springs or Denver \$34; Duluth, Minn., \$21; Eureka Springs, Ark., \$29.50; Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$18.75; Petas Key, Mich., \$20.60; Put in Bay, O., \$10.35; Sandusky, O., \$9.35. Very cheap round trip rate to all the Virginia Springs \$18.75.

On account of the summer school under auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, the L. and N. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Asheville, N. C., June 10th to 12th at \$11.75. Return limit June 26th.

### SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO OLIGO-SUNK.

Oligo-sunk, every Sunday, C. and O. route, \$1 round trip. A beautiful ride for 100 miles along the Ohio. A wonderful trip along the Kinnelconck, and an awe-inspiring tour into the heart of Honeycomb Mountains among the mysteries of thousands of years embodied in countless stalactites and stalagmites of fantastic forms. Novel, interesting and instructive. Go alone or make up a party. Special car and special guides for special parties. Leave Cincinnati Fourth street depot 8 a. m., pass Maysville at 10 a. m., arrive at caves 12:30 noon. Leave caves 5 p. m., reach Cincinnati 9:15 p. m.

On above account the L. and N. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Lexington June 29th to July 10th at \$2.00. Return limit July 11th.

### Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the one true blood purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

THE BULLETIN acknowledges the receipt of late Chicago papers from Mr. H. S. Shannon, formerly of this city, giving full particulars of the Chicago convention.

Mr. JOE KIDDO, of York, Pa., is in town and will remain here until Tuesday when he will be pleased to see persons with good horses for sale.

## WANTED.

WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5½ years at guaranteed net cost of only \$310, or for 10 years at \$495, and other sums in proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of four rooms on Front street, between Lexington and Walnut. Irradiant and good stable. Apply to R. F. MEANS or E. DEVINE. 7-60

FOR RENT—Frame cottage on Fourth street known as the "Corral House," eight rooms and cellar. Apply to J. G. WADSWORTH, agent.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New Singer Improved. Cost \$60. Will sell for \$30 cash. Address "A" this office. 911

FOR SALE—Seven (7) choice lots in the town of Burgess, Mo. The lots have never been sold for less than \$50 per lot. They are the first pick and in the near future will prove a valuable investment to the purchaser. Price \$210 cash for the seven lots. Apply at this office. 22-21

FOR SALE—Guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, running 10 years or less; coupons payable semi-annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

## A Three-Year-Old Child Playing With Fire Receives Injuries From Which It Dies.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock Peter Seamers, the little three-year-old son of Mrs. Johanna Seamers, who resides on the McClelland farm near Lewisburg, while playing with fire received injuries from which he died at 10 o'clock last night.

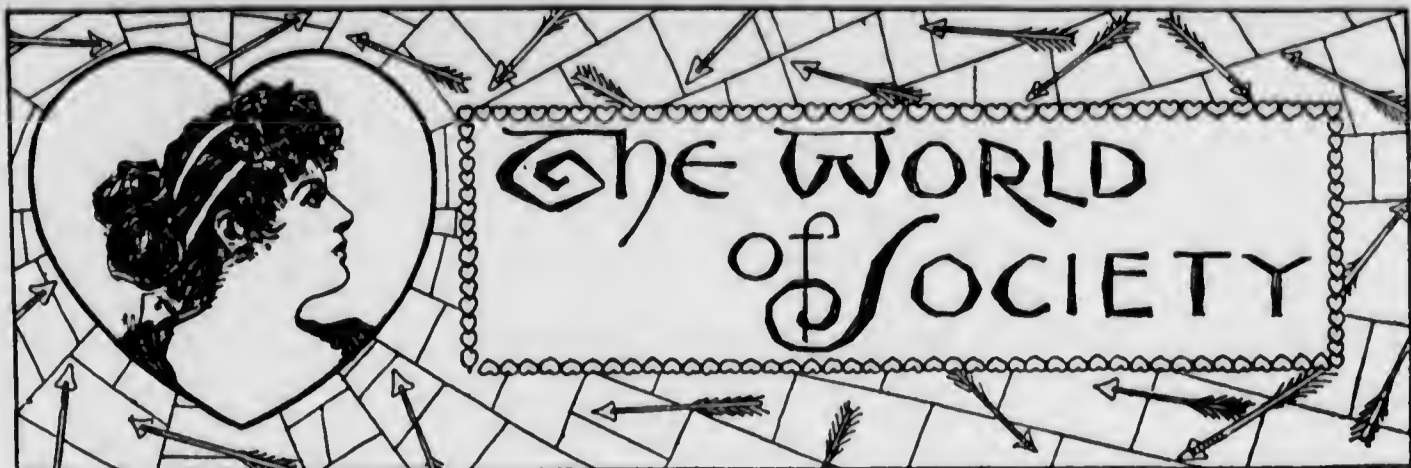
It appears that the little fellow and a boy twelve years old were playing in a room together, they were making cigarettes out of corn shucks and while smoking the child's clothes caught on fire and he was fatally burned before assistance reached him.

The funeral of the child will take place this afternoon and his remains laid away in Washington Cemetery.

M. E. CHURCH, South, Sunday school at 9:15. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Miss Lelia Wheeler will sing at the morning service. No service at night. J. S. Sims.

## All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. James Wood's drug store.



### SOCIAL TRIUMPH.

#### The Dance Last Night at Hunter's Mill Was a Charming Oasis in the Social Desert.

The horoscope which deals with the social side of man must have been one omning of great things for the leaders of the social circle now ruling affairs in this most important realm of life. Certain we are of one thing the brilliancy attending the events of the past season and those dealing more immediately with the present, have been meteoric in their shining and gigantic in their execution. It is not difficult to have the hand maidens—success and beauty—attend where the sitting is finished and garnished with the ideal elegance of home luxury and wealthy surrounding, but to conceive, carry out and maintain the truly delightful amid the crassest environment is indeed distinguishing and characteristic enough to dub the possessor the leader of society. Acting upon this thought we proceed to crown Mr. Allen Dodson as the gentleman worthy to wear the emblematic wreath. Last night's ball generated by this young gentleman and given in the wheat room attached to Hunter's mill and attended by the younger crowd of belles and beaux was a great and pleasurable event passing at its close into the historic chapter recording the social monarch's life. It was but a repetition of those social triumphs which have preceded it so far as numerical strength and true enjoyment go, but far surpassing any in dress, beauty and chaperonage. The embassy balls which Nibbo gave were recalled on witnessing last night's event. The military assemblages were recalled in the stylish and very appropriate dressing of the men while the girls wore the daintiest effects imaginable in their cool and ultra fashionable organdies, swisses and lawns. No jewels were needed to sparkle from their fair skin because those gems which nature gives were theirs to flash in conquest. The soft strains of music floated sweetly o'er all, a touch of sound to nimble, anxious feet most favorable to change the forms of stalwart men and handsome maidens into swaying sylph of grace and ease. So they played and thus they danced until another day mounted the Eastern hills and by her herald the all glorious sun proclaimed that night's revelry must cease and the votaries of fashion retire to their palaces to seek, through slumber soft, recuperation in minds and bodies for another round of pleasure when bidden to the attack by their ruler the king of life when life is young and youth is habitually his slave.

### PERSONAL.

—Miss Mae Kirk, of Chicago, is visiting relatives in the county.  
—Mr. W. H. Fleming, of Flemingsburg, was here Friday on business.  
—Miss Frances Cate is the guest of Miss Mamie Scott, of Mayslick.  
—Mr. Robert Bissett, Jr., is visiting relatives and friends at Pittsburg.  
—Mrs. H. L. Rice, of Washington, D. C., was registered at the Central Friday.  
—Miss Lillie Frost has been visiting Mrs. Ella Ingram, of Covington, this week.  
—Mrs. Anderson Finch and daughter are spending several weeks at Chautauqua, N. Y.  
—Misses Bessie Cate and Nannie Peed are visiting Mrs. A. P. Gooding, Jr., of Cynthia.  
—Miss Lizzie Pulsipher, of Peoria, Ill., is visiting Mrs. A. P. Colvoin, of Limestone street.  
—Sister M. Genevie, of White Sulphur, is at St. Francis de Sales Academy to spend the summer.  
—Mrs. M. F. Martin and daughters, of Forest avenue, have been visiting relatives at Tuckahoe several days.  
—Sister M. Reges, of St. Francis de Sales Academy, is in White Sulphur for the benefit of her health.  
—Mrs. Mary D. Howe, of Hamilton, Mo., who has been visiting relatives in the county, returned home to-day.  
—Miss Oral Lou Luter, of Flemingsburg, is visiting the family of her cousin, Mr. H. G. Wells, of East Third street.  
—Bourbon News: "Miss Ellen Shackelford, of Maysville, has been the guest of the Misses Layson, near town, for the past week."  
—Mrs. A. L. Wells, of Johnson's Junction, returned home yesterday after a visit to the family of Mr. H. G. Wells, of East Third street.  
—Mrs. MART MINTON, of Forest avenue, is critically ill.

### House Service in Australia.

Some revolutionnary suggestions in regard to domestic servants are being discussed in Australia. It is proposed to call them "household employees." They will eat in the dining room, either with the family or by themselves. They will not be at the beck and call of the mistress. There will be two shifts of "employees," one to work from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. and the other from 2 p. m. to 8 or 9 p. m., so that they may have the afternoons and evenings off every alternate week. It is believed that the expenses of the household would not be increased by adopting this step, as domestic service under this new condition of affairs would be rendered so attractive that servants would be obtainable at half the present wages, and sweating in factories would be largely diminished by reducing the number of applicants.

### Mme. Tholozan.

Mme. Tholozan, wife of the late shah's French physician, was in many ways a remarkable woman. She had lived in Persia many years and was full of anecdotes of her varied experiences of harem life in that country. She had long been literally pursued by "the fire fiend." Fifteen years ago she was saved from a burning vessel off Batourm. She was among the rescued from the terrible fires which destroyed the Opera Comique in Paris and the Municipal theater at Nice, and she arrived in Constantinople on the morning of the fatal fire which burned down Messire's famous hotel, and only escaped with her life, all her property being burned. She caught a cold in this adventure which ultimately settled on the lungs and caused her death.

### The Placket.

The shirt waist, with all its advantages, is productive of carelessness as to the skirt, and in spite of numerous devices the band still falls below the waist line and the placket often yawns. A certain patent fastening that resembles a hook and eye, but remains more tightly clasped, is an almost certain remedy for the latter evil at least. It behooves the women, who are nice to an extreme in the matter of collars and exacting as to ties, to bear the fact in mind. A white skirt or a bit of the silk petticoat may be harmless in itself, but the fact of its protruding unbidden calls down masculine criticism, and in the point of neatness of attire woman cannot afford to be outdone.

### Shoulder Capes.

Capes of every dainty description maintain their own vigorously against the innovations fashion would introduce. The very smartest shoulder capes are formed of black brussels net or mousseline de soie over silk or satin, with appliques of rich lace as a finish, and the edges are completed by a pinked out frill of lace silk or satin matching the foundation. A full ruche of net or mousseline de soie edged with rows of tiny satin ribbon is carried around the neck and very often down the front.

### White Linen Cushions.

White linen sofa cushions give a wonderful touch of daintiness to the subsummer cottage parlor. They are, above all, suitable—the right thing in the right place, as they admit of laundering. Some of them are traced in all over designs, others have small flowers worked solidly in wash silks, like violets, forgetmenots and the like, and almost all have deep hemstitched borders.

### The Fashionable Belt.

Wearers of the fashionable belt should remember this: A slender waist can wear anything about it. One that is not trim and small needs either a tightish belt or none. A ribbon about it accentuates its size, and should never be donned unless decidedly drawn to give a belted in appearance.

The use of polished tables for luncheons and teas which seems now and again to fall into a certain sort of disfavor, chiefly because novelty must be had by some hostesses at all cost, is this season in especial vogue.

By a decision of the United States supreme court Mrs. Hetty Green secures title to Chicago property worth, it is estimated, over \$500,000. The case has been pending for 20 years in various courts.

Trimmed skirts are assuredly winning their way. A recent model from Paris shows gussets of the material set in the front and side seams, each being outlined with a narrow ruche.

A convenient utensil for the kitchen, not in general use, is a small paint brush. It is neater and more effectual for the greasing of pans than the usual bit of paper.

Waitresses are to take the place of waiters in the restaurant of the house of commons.

Fine cabinets at Parker's gallery, \$1.00 per dozen.

MASSSES at St. Patrick's Church tomorrow at 7, 8:30 and 10 a. m.

Ice cream soda, phosphates and crushed fruits at Ray's fountain, next door to Postoffice.

REV. S. D. DUTCHER, of Texas, will preach at the Christian Church Sunday morning and night.

THE Christian Church at Georgetown has extended a call to Rev. Victor W. Dorris, of Nicholasville.

Our editor M. F. Marsh has been on the sick list and confined to his home all week, but is improving and expects to be out Monday.

If you want paris green that will kill tobacco worms, potato bugs, &c., and not fatten them, get it at Chenoweth's drug store. They have it pure.

THE funeral of Miss Lucretia Jacobs will take place Sunday at 3 p. m. from the residence of Mr. James H. Hall, on Third street, Rev. I. P. Trotter, of the Baptist Church officiating.

Don't think of buying anything in the jewelry line until you see Ballenger's stock. It is the very best, guaranteed to be just as represented, and you know it doesn't pay to buy any other kind.

MR. WILLIAM QUINCE, JR., after residing for some time in Maysville, has concluded to return to his old home in Fleming County. He was a good citizen and we are sorry to see him go back.

THE members of the Christian Church at Owingsville have bought for \$450 a part of the James Stone lot on Main street and will erect on it at once a nice cottage residence for the use of the pastor of the church.

REV. W. W. HALL, assisted by Rev. J. S. Kendrick, of Danville, has just closed a successful protracted meeting at Vanceburg. There were eighty-one additions to the church, mostly conversions and all good material for future usefulness.

J. H. SPRADLING, an attorney of Cynthia, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday by taking strychnine. He had been in financial trouble and his wife, who is a daughter of Dr. Barbour, of Falmouth, left him the evening before.

THERE is a handsome life-size, crayon portrait, of ex-Councilman John Blanchard, of Fifth ward, on exhibition in the show window at Harry Taylor's news stand, the work of Miss Mollie Outten, of this city, who has proved to be an artist in her line.

MR. AND MRS. ALONZO KIDDER, son Harry and daughter, Miss Anna, Mrs. Mallissa Grill and Mrs. Ora Mitchell, married daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, all of West Liberty, O., were here yesterday to attend the funeral of their relative, notice of whose death appeared in yesterday's BULLETIN.

SERVICES in the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath morning at 10:30. During the course of the service the sacrament of baptism will be administered to such children as are presented by their parents for that purpose. Church Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Mission school at 2:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

MR. A. F. REEPPES, who left last week for Frankfort, where he expected to locate, is here this morning with Mr. W. A. Cole looking for a location for his cigar factory. We hope they may succeed and are confident they could find no better place than Maysville where both of the gentlemen are well and favorably known.

MR. ISAAC M. LANE received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of the estimable wife of Rev. J. R. Seamon at Louisa at 2 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Seamon was Hattie Childers, a daughter of Rev. W. H. Childers, a former Maysville pastor, but now located at Pineville. Hattie Childers was married to Rev. J. R. Seamon a few years ago at Augusta, and at same time her sister, Minnie Childers, was married to Mr. Henry Rudy, of Maysville. Mrs. Seamon died of typhoid malarial fever, and her husband is sick with same disease. She leaves two small children. Funeral Sunday morning at Louisa.



## OUR MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Still continues. New reductions each week until the Summer stock is closed out.

.....

Twenty pieces Batiste, per yard, only.....3½c  
Twenty pieces of 10c. Dimity at.....5c  
\$1.00 Shirt Waists at.....50c  
75c. Shirt Waists at.....38c  
Men's 50c. Laundered Shirts at.....38c  
Men's extra long heavy Suspenders, 25c. quality at.....15c

.....

On Saturday we will place on our Remnant Counter hundreds of remnants of Lawn, Dimity, Percale, Satteen and Ging-ham, at the uniform price of 5 cents per yard. Many of these remnants are worth 10 and 15c. per yard. Come early: they will not last long.

.....

## BROWNING & CO.



## GRAND CLEARANCE SALE


OF

# SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Now is your chance to get a bargain. Sandals and Oxfords we will not hold—they must go. We will sell you a lady's Oxford from 48 cents up; other prices in proportion. Don't forget us; we are the cheapest Shoe house in Kentucky.

## PROGRESS SHOE STORE

Maysville, Ky.



### The Centre of Trade in Shoes

Hereabout is our establishment. This is a thing more easily seen than told and is no sooner seen than recognized. Nothing looks its worth and value so plainly and undeniably as a Shoe. Our Shoes tell their superiority so eloquently and persuasively that to see them is to decide to wear them. The kind of a Shoe you want does not signify. We carry all sorts and kinds and sizes except poor Shoes, and can fit any foot. Our prices are right.

## F. B. RANSON & CO.

# LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

**CURES**  
Colic,  
Cramps,  
Diarrhoea,  
Flux,  
Cholera,  
Morbus,  
Nausea,  
Changes of  
Water, Etc.

**HEALS**  
Cuts,  
Burns,  
Bruises,  
Scratches,  
Bites of  
Animals and  
Bugs, Etc.

Tastes Good.  
Smells Good.

**BREAKS UP A COLD.**

SOLD EVERYWHERE—25 AND 50c PER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY.  
50c size contains two and one half times as much as 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

### Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only fifty cents, at J. James Wood's drug store.

H. C. BARKLEY beginning to-day will sell shoes at half price for silver taken at full face value. Read his announcement elsewhere and go to his store and exchange some silver for shoes.

Ice cream soda at Armstrong's.

## White Kid Strap Sandals!

## J. HENRY PECOR.

Special Train to Parks Hill.  
Special train will leave K. C. Depot Sunday, July 12th, at 9 a. m. for Parks Hill, returning leave Parks Hill 5 p. m. Round trip rate 75 cents.

Ky. tomatoes 5c. can—Calhoun's.



"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

## BattleAx PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

### STRAW HATS FOR MEN.

Great Variety of Ribbons—College Colors Predominate, But There Are Others.

Hatters this season, for no apparent reason, have cut down brims, when they were most useful in keeping the sun out of one's eyes, and raised crowns to a height which is not pretty and is very unbecoming. All the same, you have got to buy these hats because they are the new shape. There are about five different styles of straw hats put on the market this summer, and they are being foisted on every dude that comes along to buy, according to the New York Herald, which says:

The smooth straw of last summer, with the exception of a narrower brim and higher crown, is the fashion this season. There is also the rougher straw, called pineapple, in two patterns, both with straight brims, and still another style shown is the alpine, fashioned after the lambert hat, a pretty conceit brought out in London last season and



CURLY BRIM—ALPINE—POPULAR.

worn by men with beards who like to look picturesque. Then there is the curly brim straw hat, which suggests a rather elderly style of man and face, though the fellows who wear it do not wish to be called elderly at all.

With these shapes an infinity of ideas are displayed in the ribbons which ornament the straw hat. You will find in all the Broadway shops Harvard's crimson, Yale's blue, Princeton's black and yellow, Columbia's blue and white, Cornell's red and white and Pennsylvania's red and blue. All hatters now keep these colors in stock, and a buckle fastens the ribbon to the hat in a very satisfactory manner. Not long ago the elastic hat ribbon band was all the rage, but it wrinkled and creased and has now given way to the buckle. Apart from the popular college colors there is an endless variety of ribbons for hats, so that a man of any taste or of any peculiarity of taste can buy his colors to suit his complexion. As a matter of fact, men very often go wrong in this department of dress and wear ribbons which don't suit at all.

### Irrigation Progress.

Except in the far west, the tendency is more and more in the direction of separate watering outfits for each farm. The statement made last fall by Secretary Coburn applies to thousands of farms in other sections, even to the Atlantic coast quite as much as to Kansas. "The man who controls his own plant, who relies on the resources existing within the boundaries of his own farm and within the crown of his own hat, will be the one most envied."

### THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Would Take Five Hundred Years to Cover It at a Swift Steamer's Pace.

"The sun is about 93,000,000 miles distant from the earth," writes Alden W. Quimby in Ladies' Home Journal. "It varies through the year because the earth's orbit is elliptical, and the sun is at one focus of the ellipse. The earth is more than 3,000,000 of miles nearer the sun in December than in June, at which time the latitudes south of the equator receive his direct rays and experience the great heat of their summer."

"Let us try to comprehend the figures stated. The other day two racers of the sea proudly lowered the record of transatlantic passage. Could they turn their prow to the sun, and drive their great engines day and night in the crossing of the other main, it would be 500 years before they could reach harbor."

"Most persons have noticed the appreciable interval of time between the stroke of an ax at a distance and the resultant sound. Could we hear the sound of a solar explosion we would know that the explosion had occurred 14 years before. Perhaps the most striking illustration is that which imagines a little child to have an arm long enough to reach the sun. The child might thrust its fingers into the seething fires, but it would grow up to maturity and calmly descend into the valley of extreme old age, blissfully unconscious of any pain from the burning; in fact, it would require another such lifetime to bring the news to the brain."

### New Forage Plants.

It is claimed for sacaline that it will grow in all soils and climates and produce more forage than any other known plant. "But," says Southern Cultivator, "the results thus far have been disappointing to those who have tried it. Lathyrus silvestris, also a new forage plant, has succeeded somewhat better. It is said to resist drought and to be particularly well adapted to poor and sandy lands. As it is a legume and a heavy yielder in hay, it may yet prove very valuable."

### Sachaline in Arid Regions.

A circular from the department of agriculture on sachaline by Lanson Seribner says: From the native station of the plant, along the moist river banks, upon an island with a cold and very moist climate, and from the recommendations as to its culture by horticulturists who have had experience in growing the plant, it is very doubtful if it will prove a success in the arid regions of the west—in fact, it seems hardly probable that it can grow there at all.

Country Gentleman says: Perhaps the cheapest and best hay cap is made out of unbleached, twilled factory muslin, double width or two yards wide, cut in sections of six feet. Loops of cotton cord are inserted in the corners, through which are driven small sticks to hold the caps in place. They will require no oil or varnish to fill the pores of the muslin, as untreated they turn the water well. There is a corrugated cap made of paper, but its cost is considerable, and it is quite heavy to handle and occasionally blows off in a storm.



### NAMES OF RACE HORSES.

A Record of Them Is Kept, and No Title May Be Used Twice.

The Jockey club is doing good work in compelling owners to name their colts and fillies before a certain date each year, and it is now an impossibility to run or race a horse on any of the Jockey club tracks that has not been named. A record of the names is kept, and no owner will in future, within a prescribed time, be permitted to take a name which has already been used. This will help the compilers of the stud-book of the future immensely and enable them to keep their works in much better shape and with fewer errors. Up to the present season it was not an uncommon occurrence to find half a dozen horses in the course of a single day's racing on the card without a name. They were known as the Lightning gelding, colt or filly, the name being taken from the dam. It was simply a matter of gross carelessness on the part of the owner, who did not take the time to select a name.

A bureau of nomenclature has been suggested from time to time, and the idea is a good one. Those who are not competent to select suitable names for their horses could turn in the pedigrees of their horses, and a man of ability could select something appropriate for them. One veteran of the turf said some years ago:

"If I ever raced horses again, I would name my horses after the birds of the air—the eagle, the swallow, the oriole, the hawk, the kite, the teal, the mallard and so on—and the public could tell in a moment to whom the horse belonged."—Exchange.

### Athletes of the Past and Present.

We do not know with any scientific accuracy what the Greek athletes actually did, what weights they hurled, at what pace they ran, how high they leaped or what were the heights, weights or ages of those who sought the wreaths. There are some lies, we believe, recorded, but they are too clearly lies. Nobody, for instance, ever jumped forward 55 feet any more than he jumped 500 feet. We know of some feats of endurance which the athletes performed as soldiers. We know that they were lithe and slight and well formed, and we know that they thought each other physically matchless among mankind, and that is nearly all that we do know.

It is extremely probable that if the old victors in the games could be made to live again for a day we should find that the English and American athletes beat them with a certain ease, for northerners are stronger than southerners and equally lithe and well trained. The Greeks may have had more endurance, as some savages have still and Japanese coolies, but even that is doubtful, for the Greeks thought swimming across the Hellespont a wonderful feat, and an Englishman, Captain Webb, performed one at least 13 times as noteworthy without dangerous exhaustion. He swam from Dover to Calais.—Exchange

### THE GAME OF BOCCIE.

A Healthful and Popular Athletic Recreation Borrowed From Italy.

The Italian game of bocce (pronounced "botchee") has become quite popular with Americans. The playing outfit for the regulation game consists of nine hard wooden balls, eight of them 4 inches in diameter and the ninth the size of a small baseball. The latter is the pin ball. Usually the game is played with two men on a side, each entitled to two balls.

Gathering at one end of the alley, one of the men rolls forward the pin ball. Then each player bowls one of the large balls, and the two who place the ball nearest the pin ball play as partners against the other two, with the advantage that the rules allow them to score 1 point as a send off in a game of 12 points. The most that can be made in a single inning is 4, but it is not usual that more than 2 are scored, and the average is probably not above 1½. The matter of partners being settled, the pin ball is again rolled forward by the player who placed a ball nearest to it in the trial bowl, and the same player follows it with a bowl with one of the large balls. Next one of the players on the opposing side makes play. If the first bowl has gone rather wide of the mark, he will also follow with a bowl, but if the first ball has lodged close to the pin ball he will resort to a pitch with the object of dislodging his opponent. The pitch is the most interesting feature of the game, and in proportion as the players are experts it is brought into play, and among highly trained amateurs or professionals it is usually only the first ball that is bowled, and now and then the last one, all the intervening ones being pitched.

Great precision in pitching is acquired by experts. It is one thing to dislodge your opponent's ball, but what about your own? The trick is to take your opponent's place. Many a good player can do this at a distance of 50 feet once out of three times, a few can do it nearly as often at a distance of 75 feet, and one player has accomplished the feat many times at a distance of 100 feet. This is known as the "stop shot," and to acquire skill in this direction is the triumph of the game.

### Girls Who Play Polo.

Of all watering places in America, of all places in the world, Seabright, N. J., so far as is known, is the only one that possesses girls who play polo. The polo playing girls practice in private. They have a field, with the grass cut close. They have active ponies, with carefully bandaged legs, and while some may be as "mallet shy" as the girls themselves, the game will soon be in full blast. The girls ride their ponies on sidesaddles and play with both left and right hand with much that suggests croquet in their quiet deliberation. Occasionally they all rush at the ball together, and the air is full of large mallets and small squeaks. It is a good game, but just a trifle dangerous.—New York World.



Cholly: "I can't make this beastly cigawette dwaw."

Boy: "Why don't you get out and push, mister?"

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder. FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

## At Ruggles' Camp Ground,

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, at 10:30 a. m., the following privileges will be let to the best bidder: Hotel, Confectionery, Stable, Baggage Room and Barber Shop. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The meetings on these beautiful and much improved grounds will be held beginning July 25th and closing on August 9th. Eminent Divines will be present. Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Ashland; Rev. Thomas Hanford, of Covington; Rev. M. Swadener, of Cincinnati, O., and the ministers of the Covington and Ashland districts are expected to be present. The singing will be in charge of Prof. J. G. Crabbe, of Ashland, assisted by a splendid choir, which is an assurance that it will be all that can be desired. A 14-room house has been built with porches all round, making accommodations for any and all comers. The Tabernacle has been enlarged. And the best of all is we have excellent water—two large cisterns and three wells. One of the wells is 150 feet deep, the water of which has been analyzed and contains the following medicinal qualities: Total Solids, 3.6 to the liter; Soluble Salts, 3.16 to the liter; consisting of Chlorides and Sulphates of Magnesium, Sodium and Potassium; Insoluble Salts, 0.44 to the liter, consisting of Calcium Carbonates with traces of Iron. The meetings will be in charge of Revs. G. R. Frenger and J. G. Doyer, Presiding Elders of the Covington, Mayville and Ashland districts. If you desire tents write

I. M. LANE, Mayville, Ky.

### SPECIAL DAYS.

Epworth and Junior League Days, July 30 and 31. Earnest workers will be present. Old Soldiers' Day, August 1st; address by Rev. W. H. W. Reese, of Cincinnati, O. Temperance Day, August 2d; address by Rev. G. W. Young, of Richmond, Ky., and Rev. W. G. Bradford.

### VALUABLE

## Investment PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing twelve large, light rooms, water etc. All practically new, costing \$3,500. Situated on East Fourth street in Mayville, Ky., which rents for \$24 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

**\$2,000,**

payable in 100 monthly installments of \$20 each with interest at 4 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property. For inspection of the property and further information see

Court street, Mayville, Ky.

### FARM

## FOR SALE

Situated on the Mayville and Burtonville turnpike, thirteen and a half miles from Mayville and two and a half from Burtonville. Two churches—one Reform and one Methodist, the farthest only a mile distant. A first-class school within half a mile.

The farm contains twenty-six acres, well fenced and well watered by three ponds and a good stream. A good house with five rooms stands back from the pike about fifty yards and is rolling from house to pike. Ruggles' Camp Grounds about three-quarters of a mile distant. Orchard contains the following: forty-eight apple trees, 20 pear trees, 19 plum trees, 19 peach trees, 4 quince trees, 11 cherry trees and 1 acre of strawberries. Sharples' 1-acre raspberries. Black Caps, a splendid garden, paid in. In a good neighborhood. Two blacksmith shops, two stores and a grist mill. A good barn, smoke house, hen house and other outbuildings. The land lays well. A widow and want to leave the reason for selling. Price \$550 cash, net.

ELLEN HARDYMAN, Burtonville, Ky.

## FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3-4 Acres, near Helena Station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. A. Piper and G. S. Wall, Executors.

Mayville, Ky.

## Sixth Ward Lots For Sale.

At west end, near Fifth ward, on north side Street Railroad, 160 feet front, 240 feet deep, to river bank; this is the highest ground on Street Railroad from Limestone creek east to city limits by 1884 flood mark. Will sell in any size lot to suit purchaser. Possession can be given immediately. H. H. COX & SON, June 23, 1896.

### A. SORRIES,

## Lock and Gunsmith.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and on very reasonable terms. Special attention given to REPAIRING BICYCLES. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## C. F. Zweigart & Co.,

## DAILY MEAT MARKET.

SECOND AND SIXTH STREETS.

MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

## WORMS!

## WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS Has led all WORM Remedies. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

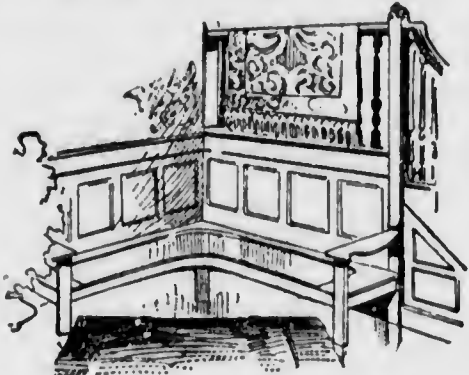


## THE ENTRANCE HALL.

LONG NARROW HALLWAYS—SQUARE RECEPTION HALLS.

The Furniture Required and Its Proper Arrangement—One Way of Changing the Aspect of a Narrow Hall—Treatment of Reception Halls—Color Schemes.

The long narrow hallway is most difficult to treat with any degree of success. It is a mistake in selecting a rack or glass for such a place to choose a very small one simply because the place is contracted and narrow. One should in this case use a mirror of generous di-



CORNER SEAT IN HALL.

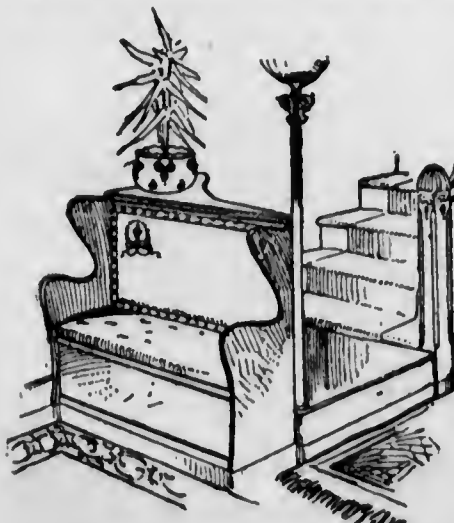
mensions, as the reflective qualities of glass have a certain artistic value and operate to make the space seem larger—in fact, just twice as large as it really is. Immediately under the rack a narrow bench may be placed. As an alternative a small odd chair might be used, one with wood seat and quaintly shaped back preferred.

Do not forget to place a few pictures on the walls. Photographs of noted places are in order here—the Coliseum at Rome, the Appian way, a bit of armor or a cluster of crossed swords. Some sort of receptacle for canes and umbrellas should be provided. Those of drain pipe shape and of Japanese make take up small space and are as good as any.

An effective mode of changing the aspect of a narrow hallway is depicted by Decorator and Furnisher, from which these suggestions are a reprint. This alteration is effected by placing a settle with the back to the stairs. This need not be a permanent feature—it can be fastened in place so as to be easily removed when necessary. Should one prefer to shut off from public gaze the view of stairway, it can be done without sacrificing the light by filling the space directly over the bench back with Japanese lattice or interlaced fretwork. Another artistic idea is to hang a light beaded rice or bamboo curtain in this space.

As a rule the houses of modern build are arranged on a somewhat different plan, being now provided with what are sometimes called reception halls, which are generally nearly square. In these it is not so difficult to furnish, and if they be of generous size they are generally arranged as a sort of combined sitting and reception room. If the hall be small, one may have a hall stand or the wall rack and settle beneath, one with a box seat preferred. If there is a spare corner a "cozy" may be fitted up, or, if not, and a window is available, a broad, low seat will be an attractive feature. A small, low table, a side table with a drawer in it and a number of odd chairs must not be omitted. One or more growing plants add much to the picturesque appearance of a hall, and as a background for these a pretty threefold screen may be utilized with good effect.

When the hall is situated so as to receive a plentiful supply of sunlight at all times of the day, a cool scale of coloring should be selected. With a north room be generous with the warm, rich tints, the dull reds, olives and golden russets and browns. When light is at a premium, gladden the sight with its nearest equivalent, yellow, in its variety. This would be a most distracting color in the glaring light of the noon-day sun, but when used upon the walls



IN A NARROW HALLWAY.

of a dark and dismal hall it is altogether different. Choice should be made of other colors that will prove harmonious, always the warm, rich colors, nev-

er the cold. With such a setting any shade of finish in oak or mahogany woodwork will be fitting.

## VIOLIN PLAYING.

Management of the Left Hand—Playing in Tune—In Regard to Strings.

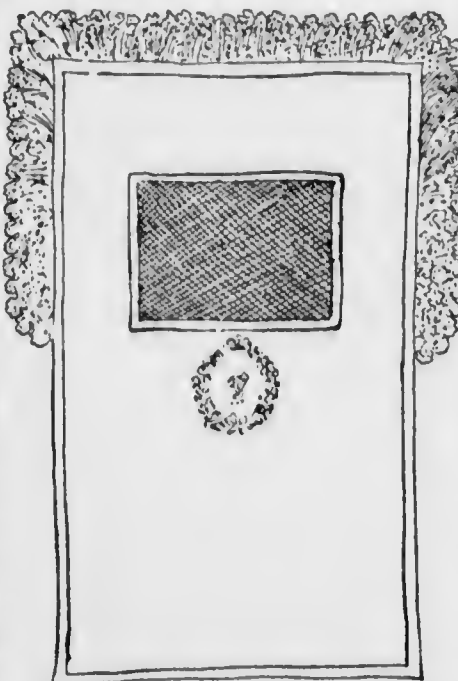
After a reasonably good bowing has been acquired, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, the study of the left hand should be taken up. The neck of the violin must be held between the thumb and the first finger where it joins the hand. The entire length of the finger must be held above the edge of the finger board, and the fingers must fall double jointed and like the hammers of a piano on the strings—the very ends of the fingers touching the strings. In order to produce a clear tone the fingers must be pressed very hard on the strings. "Strong with the fingers, light with the bow" is the constant refrain of one of the most celebrated teachers.

The first difficulty encountered is that of playing in tune. As the violin is not supplied with frets like the guitar or mandolin the ear is the only guide. Important as the practice of the scales is on other instruments, it is doubly important on the violin, as it is by scale study principally that the ability to play in tune is acquired. The playing of familiar melodies is also of very great advantage to the beginner, as he can tell when he is playing out of tune, where in the case of an exercise with which he is unacquainted he cannot so easily distinguish this fault. In playing scale passages the student must constantly ask himself whether the next note is a whole step or a half step distant before he plays it. If he will go through the exercise beforehand and mark the whole steps and half steps, he will execute it in much better tune when he comes to play it.

In regard to strings, the best are the cheapest, as they last longer and give a better tone. The G should be of gut wrapped with pure silver wire. The A and D should be of Italian gut, and the E can be of either gut or silk. Silk E strings give a poor, dull tone, very different from the singing brilliance of good Italian gut E's. They are good for warm weather playing or for persons whose fingers perspire very freely. The hair of the bow should be renewed every two months in the case of players who practice very much, as it wears smooth and will not take hold of the string. The violin should always be kept strung up in pitch. Do not let down the strings of the instrument with the mistaken idea that you will save some of them thereby. Never neglect an opportunity to hear good violinists. Something can be learned from each. A student learns as much from hearing others play as from private lessons with a teacher. If you can only take a few lessons, let it be from the best teacher you can find.

## An English Invention.

The new patent veiled sheet is of English origin and, if we may believe all we read, has such notable patrons as



NEW VEILED SHEET.

Mr. Gladstone and the Duchess of York. Just wherein it serves a better purpose than the ordinary mosquito net the writer does not perceive, but of course the invention would be useful when space does not permit of a fully rigged mosquito netting. By fastening the plain piece beyond the veil behind the pillow or bed, the sheet is held firm, and all apertures closed. In hospitals the veil can be disinfected, and in throat, chest and eye complaints will lessen the danger of infection to nurses and watchers. The sheet is of linen or muslin and the veil of fine lace net.

It is a suggestion in making the denim pillows that are in especial favor for summer houses to put them easily together in the Japanese way. The case is made stitched on three sides, leaving the selvages for the fourth. These are then basted in inch stitches with a soft cotton yarn, an extra stitch at the end securing them.

## UP TO DATE STATIONERY.

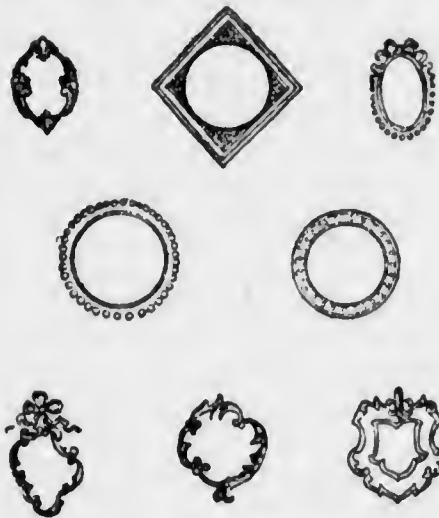
Oval, Diamond and Fanciful Dies—Summer Address Dies Are Stamped in Colors.

The craze for circle dies—the Parisian idea of inclosing tiny monograms and ciphers within plain single and double lines—has extended to ovals, diamonds and fanciful frames of various artistic shapes composed of small beads, dots, wavy and anything but circular lines. Wreaths, brackets, garters, fancy shields, ovals and circles surmounted by bowknots or crests are observed on note sheets in every conceivable color and bronze tint, some of one plain color, while others are blended in several shades.

White paper of the parchment finish is preferred above all other qualities for the notes of social correspondence now used by those who aspire to be in the fashionable world. It is indicative of good taste, and affords an excellent background for the various colors and bronzes in which address, monogram and arms dies are impressed, and proves to be most effective under the inscription of good black ink, which is the proper ink for ladies' notes.

There are a few other decided favorites, however, that do not lose their popularity. Linen papers, slightly rough, in white and cream, have long been used, the fine laid lines lending character, while the surface is pleasant for stub pens.

The perfectly smooth paper with the glace finish is also much used. There is really nothing more fascinating than a



THE LATEST IN THE DIE FAD.

billet of spotless white, glazed surface, the quality about 70 pounds to the flat ream, an address or monogram embossed at the top center in gold bronze.

Bond papers—those flexible sheets, roughened as checks and bonds used in the commercial world—find favor with many. Their lightness in weight, particularly the 16 and 21 pound, is adaptive for foreign mails. Young ladies affect the bond paper of a light blue tint, which, with a monogram embossed in silver or a darker blue bronze, is very stylish.

Another paper popular with young ladies is called the "old style." It has a shadowy surface of undulations resembling a slightly ruffled sea, which, while in appearance rough, is really quite smooth. The "etching" finish is of indefinable pock marking, a trifle rougher than the parchment, and once was a very great favorite. A paper resembling linen cloth, and called "homespun linen," is handsome, but somewhat difficult to write upon, except with a slightly stub pen.

"Scotch granite" holds its own, owing, no doubt, to its English popularity, it being extensively used on the "other side." It is a smooth, greenish gray with minute blue thread fibers sprinkled over the surface.

The Ladies' Home Journal, authority for these fashions in stationery, further tells that address dies are being stamped in colors more than bronzes. The latter cost just double, and as so much stationery is used in summer houses for informal notes it does not always pay to go to the extra expense. Then the sea green, blue gray, mauve, antwerp blue and lavender tints seem cooler than the glistening ones of copper, gold, fire and crimson bronzes.

## Novel Window Screen.

A beautiful novelty for a window screen is made of silk bolting cloth. This is intended to hang close to the window, and upon its transparent surface may be painted a broad effect in water colors, embodying a border of conventional design, using alternately salmon pink, blue, india red, tawny or foxy brown and gray, outlining in long stitches of silk in appropriate colors. Inside of this border may be worked a design in water lilies, with foliage painted and worked in silks, the water suggested by broad touches of gray blue, with an occasional gleam of silver thread. These are but suggestions of what may be done with this species of screens, as there are many elegant materials and combinations of color, but all depend for their beauty on the artistic make up and the rare qualities of their embroidery.

## SUMMER FASHIONS.

HATS, GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES FOR LONG HOT DAYS.

The Ever Popular Shade and Sailor Hats. Fascinating Trifles in Muslin and Lace. Gowns Worn at Summer Weddings—Diaphanous Fabrics Over Colored Silks.

Shade hats are in season and large leghorns are favorites. These are generously trimmed with colored tulle, flowers and velvet. The sailor hat is also to the fore and presents two shapes. One has a narrow brim and a high crown, the other shows a wider brim and low crown. The sailor hat proper receives no other trimming than a colored band. When used as a cycling hat, quills are added.

Those fascinating trifles of muslin, cambric and lace sold under the name



SUMMER WEDDING GOWN.

of collars, cuffs and fichus bestow a coquettish charm to even a gown of simple cotton and may be considered as nothing if not womanly. A very useful idea is shown in a wide turnover collar and broad box plait of fine grass lawn, trimmed with tiny fleecings of white valenciennes. This collar and box plait are so arranged that they can be worn over a plain dress or blouse, and form a natty little addition.

Just a word upon the more useful if less ornamental type of collar and cuffs. These have many variations, and are neat and ever becoming for the athletic exercises which play so important a part in the feminine life today. The high turn over golfing collar is turned out prettily now, embellished with narrow plaited frills of pink or blue cambric and cuffs to match, or they are smart in stiffened cambrics, in birdseye spot or horseshoe design, in contrasting colors bordered with narrowest frills of valenciennes. Another design, girlish and smart, is a turn over collar and cuffs in white pique, with a stitched hem and two tiniest tufts above it.

No wardrobe is complete without one simple but well made coat and skirt gown, for this affords a correct costume for out of door life in summer. For indoors, thin dresses of organdie, lawn, batiste, and all kinds of gauzy materials, both cheap and expensive, are extremely popular; so there is unlimited choice as to afternoon and evening gowns. Since the advent of the month of roses weddings have again come to the front of the social stage and much interest has been centered in the details of bridal gowns. Ivory colored satin is a favorite material this season and is frequently used in association with ivory brocade. Orange flowers, tulle veils and shower bouquets are never failing accessories.

Very dainty are the new chine silks,

mostly with white grounds, and the manufacturers have happily brought these down to a fair price, presumably in view of their popularity as linings to muslin, to tulle, to chiffon and to crepe de chine. For this is our latest extravagance—to use chine silk as the foundation for the transparency of some diaphanous fabric. Very pretty indeed looks a dress made on these principles, with pink and green flowers disporting themselves on a white surface gleaming softly through white crepe de chine striped with cream colored lace. Of such, however, is not the order of economy, but altogether economy is not very possible this season. The embroideries are so elaborate and so indispensable that their possession prohibits any such possibility. The applique of cream colored lace of the braid description on the white tulle is almost as much in favor this year as it was last, though the



CHINE SILK EVENING DRESS.

fashion has been somewhat altered by the introduction of jet or colored beads or twinkling sequins.

A charming evening dress is in maize colored flowered chine silk. The bodice of maize colored satin is covered with Irish lace and trimmed with cascades of black kilted chiffon.

ALICE VARNUM.

The housewife who does her own canning, jelly making and preserving must take advantage of the July days if she would not be late in securing her fruit. For jelly making the best results are obtained when the fruit has not too recently received a shower of rain. Currants full of brimming with their last drink will jelly slowly, if at all, and will need longer cooking than the drier fruit. The fruits used for jelly are currants, apples, crabapples and guineas. These give the best results.

## Things Worth Knowing.

Damp spoils the tones of a piano and turns the keys yellow sooner than anything else. Keep the piano shut on damp days, but a little sunshine will help to preserve the color of the keys.

To prevent table salt from becoming lumpy mix with it a little corn flour before putting it into the salt cellar; the proportion about a heaped dessertspoonful of corn flour to a teaspoonful of salt.

Spirits of wine, diluted with a little water, may be used for improving the appearance of black satin. Apply it with a sponge and rub it on gently the right way of the material. The satin should then be put between two pieces of satin and ironed on the wrong side.

The most conservative persons now admit that American cut glass is the finest in the world.

Silver plate bearing the trademarks of trustworthy makers possesses remarkably enduring qualities and the artistic character of solid silver.



Passenger (rising politely): "Excuse me, mum, but do you believe in woman's rights?"

New Woman: "Most certainly I do."

Passenger (resuming seat): "Oh, well, then stand up for 'em.'"

## Glen Springs Hotel.

Opened June 10th. Dancing every evening. For circulars address J. C. Walker, Glen Springs, Esculapia, Ky.

WANTED—A good stage horse, apply to W. H. Hawes, of the Minerva 'bus.

## C. and O. Cheap Rates.

Milwaukee and return \$12.30. Tickets on sale July 14th, 15th and 16th. Return limit August 5th.

PURIFY your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.



## CYCLE CIRCLES.

### Is Bicycle Riding Injurious to Women? Notes of Interest—New Re- cruits, &c.

WHICH IS IT.

"Angel's and ministers of grace defend us!  
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd,  
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from  
hell;  
Be thy intents wicked or charitable—  
Toon comest in such a questionable shape,  
That I will speak to thee."

These words were originally addressed  
to the ghost in "Hamlet," but they are  
here applied to the bicycle, the coming  
of which has set the whole world to  
speculating on its ultimate influence.

The ministers of the land receive mil-  
lions of dollars annually in return for the  
services they render as censors of the  
public morals. Being conscientious men  
they feel it is their duty to keep a sharp  
lookout for any foe that may in any form  
seek to assail their flocks, as a matter of  
course from their watch-towers over the  
gates they espy the approach of the  
bicycle, and much to their wonderment  
and worry they saw a woman mounted  
thereon.

Here then was something that de-  
manded a theological diagnosis. The  
moral or immoral effect of bicycle riding  
for women must at once be determined,  
and the degenerating influence of bloom-  
ers must be made known.

There were no well established pre-  
cedents by which these innovations  
could be accurately measured, so it was  
necessary to do a great deal of guessing.

And that is why some ministers have  
guessed that every woman who dares to  
ride a wheel with bloomers or with skirts  
is sure and certain to go to the everlast-  
ing bow-wow, and no mistake about it,  
while other ministers say that the wheel  
is a most wonderful contrivance, and its  
influence for good is marvelous.

The whole theological world is now  
divided by a new line of thought, and  
one-half is arrayed against the other-half  
with the innocent, inanimate bicycle be-  
tween them.

Just what relation exists between the  
bicycle and the eternal salvation or de-  
struction of the soul is a question of im-  
portance and one which the specialists  
along that line of thought may well pen-  
der over. So far as conditions in the  
next world as they term it are concerned  
no one will ever know in this world what  
direct influence the "here" has on the  
"hereafter."

It is an awful thing to think that some  
dear member of a family circle may be  
forever shut away from the rest of the  
folks because he or she rode a two-  
wheeled vehicle to church while the  
other member of the family rode in a  
four-wheeled vehicle or walked.

And there are the wise looking old  
doctors. They are supposed to look after  
the physical health of the body as the  
ministers do of the soul. And do they  
all agree as to what effect the riding of  
the bicycle will leave on the health of  
the men and women who mount the  
steed of steel?

Well, hardly!  
They "scatter" in their views regarding  
the wheel's effects on the health of the  
people almost as much as the ministers  
do regarding its influence on the morals  
of the public.

"Who shall decide when doctors dis-  
agree?" In a recent issue of the Phila-  
delphia Press, appeared the following:  
New York, May 8.—Dr. Forbes Winslow,  
the famous London specialist who is  
attending the sessions of the Medico  
Legal Congress in this city, has expressed  
himself as uncompromisingly opposed to  
bicycling by women. Said he: No woman  
should ever be allowed to exercise in  
that manner. It is dangerous to health  
and it is injurious to morals.

"I am fearful for the next generation  
if this bicycle craze keeps on, for it is  
then and only then, that the full effects  
of the evil will be absolutely demon-  
strated to the public. Abnormal condi-  
tions must be expected to exist when the  
causes for their development are so uni-  
versally used. The exercise is too violent  
for the physical construction of women."

Dr. Winslow's remarks are anything  
but soothing, and, if one were foolish  
enough to take them without a grain of  
salt, he or she would conclude that the  
wheel is a very bad thing.

But there are other doctors and one of  
them in the same paper quoted from  
above said some things about Dr. Wins-

low and his views that were not entirely  
complimentary. ...

Dr. Champouiniere, a distinguished  
French physician, does not agree with  
the conclusion of Dr. Forbes Winslow as  
to the unsuitability of the bicycle for  
women. Dr. Champouiniere, after a four  
years study, has come to the conclusion  
that the bicycle is of direct benefit to  
women in increasing muscular strength,  
lung capacity, healthy action of the heart,  
and that its effect on the mind is most  
excellent. Woman riders are less nerv-  
ous and more confident, walk with more  
certain step and are altogether improved.  
The French physician took up the ques-  
tion without prejudice, went into it sci-  
entifically and it may be said his views  
are in harmony with the best medical  
science on this side of the water. Dr.  
Winslow's attack suggests an animus  
that comes not from a scientific study of  
the bicycle, but from a conservatism as  
to what is called women's real place.  
This, he says sharply, is in the nursery;  
but it looks as if the English women and  
certainly not American, were not dis-  
posed favorably to this soothing syrup  
view of life. Women who ride the bicy-  
cle are, other things being equal, far bet-  
ter fitted for the duties of the nursery  
than those who have kept themselves  
there to satisfy the contentions of the  
men who believe a woman's sphere  
should be as narrow as the man's sphere  
is broad.

And there you are. The bicycle, so it  
seems, is a musical instrument on which  
you can play a melody of rest and health  
and innocent beauty, or a direful discord  
of distress and damnation. There are so  
many things in the world that are just as  
one looks at them. "Out of the fullness  
of the heart the mouth speaketh."

And the eye seeth, etc., etc.

HAMILTON.

NOTES.

Mrs. Dr. Gordon Smoot has decided to  
ride a Patee bicycle.

Have you seen Stanley Watson on his  
orange colored outing? He's all right.

Mr. Herace Outten from a mechanical  
stand point has chosen a Crescent No. 1  
for his 1896 mount.

J. T. Kackley & Co. have bought Mr.  
Ed. Geisel's stock of wheels. Now for  
some good bargains.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Geisel will ride the  
Cleveland bicycle. The wheel used by  
the Four Hundred of New York.

Ex-Senator E. L. Worthington is  
hourly looking for his new Cleveland  
wheel on which he will tour the State.

Mr. Perine Jenkins, after many years  
riding a Cleveland wheel, has given his  
order for a new Cleveland to J. T. Kack-  
ley & Co., agents.

FAMOUS FOLK ON WHEELS.

A. J. Balfour, M. P., has accepted the  
presidency of the National Cyclists' union.

Mr. Balfour now has an aluminium  
bicycle of American make weighing  
only 18 pounds.

Dr. Joseph Parker of London de-  
scribes the bicycle as "that shoulder  
contracting, mischievous, horrible ma-  
chine that will take the manliness out  
of any nation."

The little king of Spain, Prince  
Charles and Prince Christian of Den-  
mark, the king of Portugal and the  
Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul of Rus-  
sia are often seen riding bicycles.

The Czar Nicholas II, Emperor Wil-  
liam, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince  
Waldemar of Denmark, the Grand Duke  
Michael Michaelovitch and Prince Al-  
phonse of Bavaria are all ardent cyclists.

The Princess Maud has lately aban-  
doned the tricycle for the bicycle. The  
greater number of the royal princesses  
of England are intrepid cycle women,  
and it is the same with the princesses  
of the imperial family of Russia.

The Due de Noailles, whose appoint-  
ment to the French embassy at Berlin is  
much talked about, is, although 66 years  
of age, an ardent cyclist and may be seen  
daily plying the pedals in the less  
crowded quarters of the Bois de Bou-  
logne.

George Vanderbilt is in the delightful  
position where he can scorch on his own  
roads if it so pleases him. Mr. Vander-  
bilt is an ardent wheelman, and in the  
95,000 acres which comprise his estate  
in North Carolina there are 100 miles  
of fine macadamized roads.

Bicycling cabinet ministers may have  
to be restrained. Mr. Ritchie, president  
of the British board of trade, was lately  
unable to attend an important debate in  
the commons concerning his depart-  
ment because he was laid up from the  
results of a fall from his bicycle.

The following bicycle party spent the  
4th of July at Glen Springs returning  
Monday morning; the run home of  
twenty-four miles made in about three  
hours: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson,  
Mrs. Thomas M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs.  
J. T. Kackley and Mr. Ed. Nesbitt.

ODDS AND ENDS.

During the first three months of 1896  
America exported \$428,635 worth of  
bicycles and sundries to Great Britain.

One of the new ideas is an asbestos  
grip for the handle bar. It is said that  
the asbestos will absorb the perspiration  
from the hands. It is a little heavier  
than the cork grip.

Wheelmen who are annoyed by dogs  
will find that they can easily put a stop  
to at least one nuisance by carrying a  
small sack of torpedoes such as young  
America uses on Independence day.

Riders who are caught out after dark  
without a lantern, or whose lantern  
gives out unexpectedly, can cover all  
provisions of the law by buying a cheap  
paper lantern and starting on with it.

A bicycle stand and lock weighing  
only six ounces has been invented. It  
consists of two tubes, the smaller being  
steel tipped, so adjusted that it can be  
strengthened to support a bicycle at any  
angle.

The city engineer of Minneapolis has  
prepared a bicycle path around that city  
and advocates the use of planking in  
place of the usual dirt path, claiming  
that it will be cheaper and will last  
much longer.

The very latest thing in bicycle sun-  
dries at this writing is a bicycle brush,  
which looks like a very large tooth  
brush and is used for reaching points in  
the bicycle anatomy that are difficult  
to get at with a cloth.

A pedal which does away with toe  
clips and rubber bands and weighs but  
14 ounces to the pair has been devised  
by a Chicago firm. It is arranged with  
side clamps, which catch the side of the  
shoe like the clamp on a skate, holding  
the foot firmly. It is said that the foot  
can be easily disengaged.

WOMEN WITH WHEELS.

A bicycle wedding is the latest fad  
among those who have wheels.

The demand for ladies' bicycles is so  
great that the manufacturers cannot  
keep pace with it.

In Turkey the women of the harem  
are permitted to ride wheels in a garden  
adjoining the seraglio during certain  
hours of the day.

Bicycling has killed gardening's popu-  
larity with women. Seedsmen say  
their trade this summer is not one-half  
as large as it was last year.

It is gratifying to learn that women  
will take no part in races controlled by  
the League of American Wheelmen.  
This organization has notified track  
managers that they will be blacklisted  
if they permit wheelwomen to race.

A Japanese lady on her bicycle has  
been described as follows: "All that  
you see when she passes you is a pair of  
round and pretty heels wabbling in an  
uncertain manner and a little body coil-  
ed up that makes you think of a gay  
little monkey on the top of a pole."

Mrs. Julia Joerger has ordered a hand-  
some new Cleveland bicycle.

Warning—Ladies keep in practice for  
the tour through the Blue Grass country  
points of interest, Paris, Georgetown,  
Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville and  
Mammoth Cave about August 8th to at-  
tend the National bicycle meet.

We have all heard of the bicycle face,  
and now it is said there is a new nil-  
ment resulting from devotion to the sil-  
ent steed. This is known as the bicycle  
eye, and the oculists are rubbing their  
hands in glee at the prospect of a rich  
harvest in fees. The "scorcher" who  
humps himself, with spinal column ele-  
vated and nose down at the handle bars,  
naturally has to use his eyes as well as  
the rider who sits straight in his saddle.  
In order to accomplish this feat a severe  
strain is placed upon the optic nerves,  
and an unnatural condition of the eye  
ensues. Experts claim that it takes  
about two years to develop a case of bi-  
cycle eye, and the disease is rapidly in-  
creasing.—Philadelphia Record.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### Now For Cheap Wheels.

J. T. Kackley & Co. have purchased  
the bicycle livery of Ed. Geisel.

## CAUSE OF STAGNATION

Convention Week a Poor One  
For Business.

### UNCERTAINTY OF THE FUTURE.

The Whole Market Advanced a Little,  
While Other Speculative Markets Were  
Stagnant or Slightly Declined, but Its  
Small Advance Was Mainly Due to Re-  
ports of Foreign Crop Reports.

New York, July 11.—R. G. Dun &  
Company's weekly review of trade says:  
With a political convention in progress  
it is natural that there has been uncer-  
tainty about the future to intensify the  
dullness expected at this season.

The whole market advanced a little,  
while other speculative markets were  
stagnant or slightly declined, but its  
small advance was mainly due to re-  
ports of foreign crop reports and need.

There are many who believe that the  
decrease in yield this year has been un-  
derestimated, and part of the dispatches  
gathered by Dun's Review last week  
tends to support that view, though prac-  
tically all the returns from what are  
now these chief wheat growing states  
appear this week from Minnesota and  
Dakota. It is wise on both sides to re-  
member that in spring wheat states,  
which have this year to make up for  
some loss elsewhere, the crop will not  
be out of danger for some weeks.  
Actual movements continue to indicate  
very large supplies in sight, western re-  
ceipts for the week having been 2,923,  
409 bushels, against 1,095,634 last year,  
while the foreign demand does not at  
present cause very large Atlantic ex-  
ports, which for the week, flour includ-  
ed, were 1,299,736 bushels, against 1,  
124,654 last year.

Corn and oats promise so well thus  
far that prices do not advance, although  
exceptionally low already, and some  
meats have made a new record for  
cheapness.

Serious apprehension regarding in-  
jury by drought to cotton in Texas  
seemed justified by some dispatches  
published last week, so that telegraphic  
advice of somewhat general relation in  
the state is welcome. Whether it is in  
season or sufficient known, nor the ex-  
tent of injury said to have been done by  
excessive rains in some Atlantic states.  
But with the large increase of acreage,  
a yield of at least fair proportion seems  
to be probable and in view of heavy  
stocks carried in mills and markets here  
and abroad, and mills closing quite ex-  
tensively to permit lightening of ac-  
cumulated stocks of goods, a large yield  
could hardly prove most beneficial to  
the producers.

Not much can be said of a market so  
flat as that of iron and steel products,  
but part of the inactivity is strictly  
seasonable, part is due to still unsettled  
questions about wages, and much more  
to a general disposition to defer orders  
until the future is clearer. Whether  
prices for finished products are too high  
or not, they average relatively at least  
10 per cent higher than prices of pig  
iron, which necessarily causes inaction  
when pig is going lower. Bessemer  
fell this week to \$12 at Pittsburgh and  
grey forge to \$10, but some contracts of  
importance have been placed, one for  
7,000 to 8,000 tons for a new building on  
Park Row, and another for 13,000 tons  
cast pipe for Fifth avenue is pending.  
Quotations for finished products are not  
lower, but are some times cut.

The total number of business failures  
throughout the United States is 219 this  
week, a smaller number than in the  
corresponding period in each of three  
preceding years. Total number of busi-  
ness failures reported from the Domini-  
on of Canada is 33 this week, against 25  
last week, 30 in the week one year ago  
and 34 two years ago.

### FRANK HURD DEAD.

The Brilliant Young Statesman Succumbs  
to His Dream Mainly.

TOLEDO, July 11.—Hon. Frank Hurd  
died a few minutes before 9 o'clock yester-  
day at his room in the Boody House.  
There were present at the time Mr. and  
Mrs. Robert Clark and Henry Curtis of  
Mount Vernon, O., and four physicians  
of this city. Mrs. Clark is a sister of  
Mr. Hurd. The only other surviving  
relative is Mrs. John Delano, grand-  
daughter of Hon. Columbus Delano of  
Mount Vernon.

Mr. Hurd was unconscious for sev-  
eral hours prior to his death.

There will be special services this  
afternoon at St. Francis de Sales church  
this city, after which a special train  
will carry the body to Mount Vernon,  
where services will be held and where  
the remains will be interred.

### Coinage of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—On July 1 the  
treasury held of the silver bullion pur-  
chased under the act of July 14, 1890,  
131,841,424 ounces, costing \$118,906,458.  
The coinage value of this bullion in  
silver dollars is \$170,441,402. Since Nov.  
1, 1893, 11,457,491 standard silver dol-  
lars have been coined, and it is said at  
the treasury that it is probable that the  
coinage of silver dollars will be increased  
to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 per month after  
Aug. 1, next.

### Unique Litigation.

LIGONIER, Ind., July 11.—An action  
has been brought in the DeKalb circuit  
court for \$20, alleged to be due a choir  
which sang at the funeral services of the  
late Abraham Corbin. The officiating  
clergyman was given \$5, but the  
choir was not paid. The defense is  
that singing is not a necessary expense  
at a funeral. This is the first case of  
the kind brought in the history of litiga-  
tion in the Indiana courts, and it  
promises to establish a unique preced-  
ent.

### From Another Point of View.

"When I was a young unmarried  
man," said a fond father, "I used to  
wonder why there were so many makers  
and repairers of shoes. Now that I have  
a family of children I wonder that there  
are not more."—New York Sun.



## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the  
transient nature of the many phys-  
ical ills which vanish before proper ef-  
forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—  
rightly directed. There is comfort in  
the knowledge that so many forms of  
sickness are not due to any actual dis-  
ease, but simply to a constipated con-  
dition of the system, which the pleasant  
family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promp-  
tly removes. That is why it is the only  
remedy with millions of families, and is  
everywhere esteemed so highly by all  
who value good health. Its beneficial  
effects are due to the fact, that it is the  
one remedy which promotes internal  
cleanliness, without debilitating the  
organs on which it acts. It is therefore  
all important, in order to get its ben-  
eficial effects, to note when you pur-  
chase, that you have the genuine article,  
which is manufactured by the California  
Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all re-  
putable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health,  
and the system is regular, then laxa-  
tives or other remedies are not needed.  
If afflicted with any actual disease, one  
may be commended to the most skillful  
physicians, but if in need of a laxative,  
then one should have the best, and with  
the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of  
Figs stands highest and is most largely  
used and gives most general satisfaction.

## ALL WE ASK

Is a comparison. Your money  
back if goods are not satisfac-  
tory. The BLUE RIBBON  
STORE, corner of Third and  
Limestone. You will find us  
handling out the very best  
quality of goods at prices that  
no other concern in the city  
can duplicate.

We have made arrangements to  
handle STRAWBERRIES for  
parties in Greenup County  
who cultivate 50 acres, which  
will enable us to furnish all  
Maysville and vicinity with the  
finest Berries that come to  
this market, both at wholesale  
and retail.

## CUMMINS & REDMOND.

M. R. GILMORE.

## GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.....

All Monumental work done in the best manner.  
Second Street, Above Opera House.

JAMES N. KEHOE,

## Attorney at Law.

Office: Court street, east side.

L. H. Landman, M.D.,  
Optician, 411 W. Ninth  
street, Cincinnati, O., will  
be at the Central Hotel,  
Maysville, Ky., on Thurs-  
day, JUNE 4, return-  
ing every first Thursday  
of each month.  
Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective  
vision at popular prices.

## RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.  
C&O ROUTE.  
East. West.  
No. 10. 10:05 a. m. No. 19. 5:30 a. m.  
No. 2. 1:36 p. m. No. 18. 6:10 a. m.  
No. 14. 5:00 p. m. No. 17. 8:50 a. m.  
No. 20. 7:35 p. m. No. 8. 4:25 p. m.  
No. 4. 10:40 p. m. No. 15. 5:15 p. m.

Daily. Daily except Sunday.  
F. F. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at  
6:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 10:25  
a. m.; New York, 12:55 p. m.  
F. F. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at  
5:50 p. m.  
Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washing-  
ton at 8:45 p. m.; New York, 3:08 p. m.  
Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives Cincinnati at  
8:00 a. m.  
Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and  
Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.  
Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points  
West and South.  
No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville  
and Newport.  
For full information and rates to all points East  
and West, apply to  
T. A. GARRIGAN, S. E. P. A.,  
Huntington, W. Va.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.  
Southbound.  
Leaves Maysville at  
5:52 a. m. for Paris, Lex-  
ington, Cincinnati, Rich-  
mond, Stanford, Living-  
ston, Jellico, Middleborough, Cumberland Gap,  
Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and  
M. V.—Eastern Division.  
Leave Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincin-  
nati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond, and  
points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.  
Northbound.  
Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.  
All trains daily except Sunday.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR CONGRESS.  
WE are authorized to announce W. LARUE  
THOMAS, of Mason County, a candidate  
for Congress from this, the Ninth, district, subject  
to the action of the Democratic party.